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GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES

1916

GLEN SAINT MARY
FLORIDA

LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

Terms of Business

Location.—Main Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty miles west of Jacksonville. Branch Office and Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Branch Office and Nurseries at Dundee, Polk County, Florida.

Long-Distance Telephone and Western Union Telegraph office in our office.

Glen Saint Mary is our freight, express and telegraph station.

Invitations to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase; if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nursery. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from our Nurseries.

Club Orders.—Neighbors can sometimes club together and have one of their number place orders for all, thus often securing lower prices on account of large number of trees ordered.

Minimum Orders.—We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders for trees to be held for some weeks after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens. We do not care to ship trees C. O. D.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or Prepaid Express.

Method of Shipment.—Shipping directions should be plainly written, and we urge our customers, in all cases, to use our order sheets. We shall be pleased to forward additional ones upon application. Kindly indicate whether shipment is to be made by freight, express or mail. When method of shipment is left to us, or when no directions are given, we will ship according to our best judgment, by such means as we believe to be in the best interests of our customers.

Our stock is well and carefully packed in paper-lined boxes and bales. For this, no extra charge is made, and neither time nor expense is spared in packing the trees in such shape that they will open up in good, fresh condition.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk and Expense.—All transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser, and our responsibility ceases upon delivery, in good order, to forwarding companies; claims for losses or damages must be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Shipping by Parcel Post or Mail.—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by post, add 25 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

The Shipping Season.—November to March for all trees and plants. Citrus trees can, however, be shipped at any season of year, but late spring and summer shipments must be by express.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

Substitution.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

Printed Labels attached with brass wire to everything sent out.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guaranty is limited in amount to the original price received.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.



ONE OF OUR PACKING-HOUSES

ESTABLISHED 1882

INCORPORATED 1907

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company

G. L. TABER *President and Treasurer*
H. HAROLD HUME *Vice-President and Secretary*
W. P. JERNIGAN *Assistant Treasurer*
W. B. MATHIS *Field Manager*
R. L. WOLFE *Assistant Secretary*
A. TYLER *Assistant Secretary*
H. E. CORNELL *Assistant Secretary*

1916

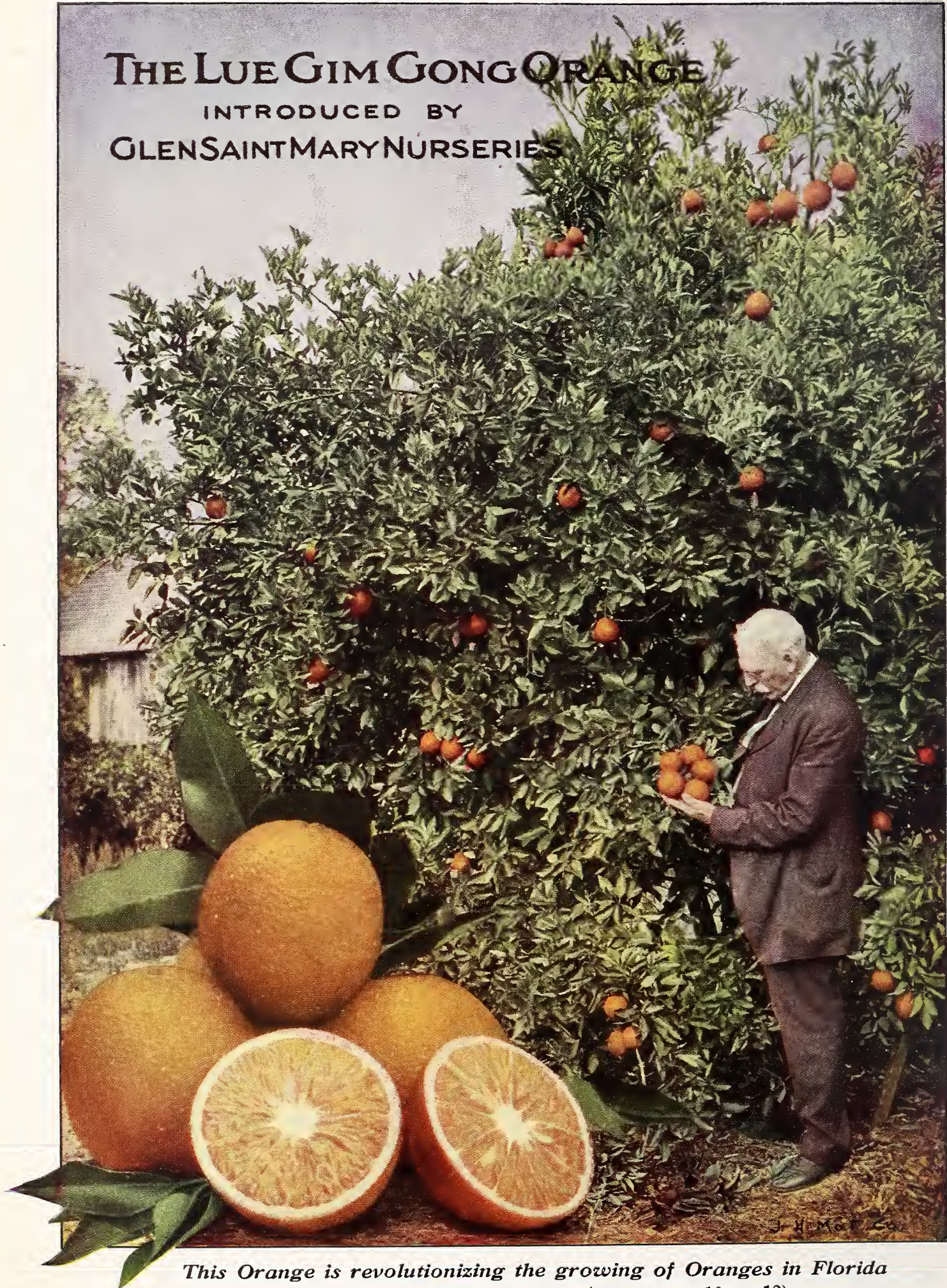
Address Correspondence to Main Office

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

BRANCH NURSERIES AND OFFICE AT WINTER HAVEN, POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA
AND AT DUNDEE, POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

THE LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

INTRODUCED BY
GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



*This Orange is revolutionizing the growing of Oranges in Florida
and adjacent Citrus regions (see pages 10 to 12)*



MAIN OFFICE BUILDING

FOREWORD

SATISFACTION to customers and fair dealing make up the basis on which the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries were established many years ago. There has never been any variation from this solid foundation on which our whole business rests. Year after year our list of satisfied customers has increased, until today the reputation of our Nurseries for the production of high-grade nursery stock is unsurpassed. This is the result of honest effort, close study and deep research on our part. Our business has not been a side-line with us, it has received our whole and undivided attention, and it has been our single aim to excel in the field in which we are engaged.

This season has been particularly favorable for the production of fine trees, and our nursery blocks are well stocked with the best that nature, assisted by applied knowledge and unremitting care on our part, can produce. We are confident that our trees and shrubs, whether intended for the production of fruit or for the sheltering of the home and the beautifying of its surroundings, will give our customers the satisfaction they expect.

Knowing that our nursery stock is unequaled in vigor and quality, and confident that you will be pleased with it, we solicit your patronage.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

G. L. TABER, President

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

October 1, 1915

Directions for Planting and Care of Trees and Shrubs

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time. Generally it is best to clear the land a year in advance of planting, then grow a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans and turn it back into the soil in advance of planting. Good results may be secured without this, but it is a good plan to follow whenever possible. On many soils it is advisable to use lime before planting.



View in Persimmon orchard planted with our trees

Staking

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3- or 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand.

Laths make good stakes for this purpose. While a number of different plans may be used in spacing the trees, it is usually best to set them in squares or in rectangles (spaced a little farther apart one way than the other).



Heeling-in Peach trees

Planting Distances

The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends upon the character of the soil, the moisture it contains, the kind of trees and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover page.

Care of Trees on Arrival

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out. If the number is large, or there is any delay, it is best to open up the boxes or bales and heel-in the trees. This is done by digging a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots nicely, straight down on one side, sloping out to the ground-level on the other. In this trench place the roots, the tops in slanting position, cover with earth, packing well among the roots, use some water, and cover the tops with packing material, straw or grass, to shade them. From this heeling-in place they may be taken out as needed for planting, and carefully protected from the sun with damp burlap until placed in the holes.

Digging Holes—Fertilizers

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting to prevent drying or baking; also loss of moisture. The holes should be made 6 inches wider and deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Place the top-soil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 6 per cent potash may be used at the rate of one-half to one pound per tree, thoroughly mixed with the top-soil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of stable manure in the holes, though on pecans, persimmons, roses and ornamentals in general, it may be used to advantage as a mulch after planting, when well rotted.



Pruning tops of Grapefruit trees



Root-pruning Grapefruit trees

Pruning

Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops should be cut back before planting. We are willing to do this for our customers upon request. Any broken roots should be trimmed off before the trees are set.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Introductory Notes

Setting the Trees

Set the trees at the same depth as they stood in the nursery rows. The exact point can be determined by the earth-marks, or the "collar." Citrus trees, particularly, are very much injured by too deep planting, and it is a safe rule with all trees and shrubs to set them a little higher than they grew rather than lower. Spread out the roots carefully by

hand, and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters filled up, pack thoroughly with the feet. This is important. More trees are lost from loose packing than from any other cause.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is quite filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth, it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among

the roots. When the water has sunk away, fill up the balance of the hole, pack again with the feet, straighten up the tree and level off. If the weather and soil are dry it is often an excellent plan to bank up around the tree with dry soil. This prevents evaporation of moisture from the tree, keeps it steady in the ground, and is a great protection. This bank can be removed later on after it has served its purpose. During the winter, banking is a good protection against frost.



Planting a shade tree



One of our 2-year-old Grapefruit trees, eleven months after planting, in the grove of Mr. John H. Derby, Rockledge, Florida.

General Care

After carefully planting trees or shrubs they should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings.

Cultivation

The ground around newly set plants must be kept free from weeds, because a growth of weeds deprives the trees of needed moisture and plant-food. Lawn specimens may be cared for by simply cutting out the turf in a circle of 2 feet radius around the trees, and keeping the circles well cultivated. Young orchard trees may be handled by cultivating a narrow strip 3 to 5 feet wide on each side of the tree-rows and the remainder of the ground (not cultivated) should be planted with a cover-crop to shade the soil and improve its condition when it is plowed under. It is best to continue the cultivation of the narrow strip throughout the season, or well up into autumn. Of course, if heavy rains occur, cultivation of young trees may at times be omitted, but even then weeds must not be allowed to grow up around the trees, thereby shading them to an injurious degree.

The cultivation of older trees differs in some particulars from that given young trees. In the first place cultivation should begin in spring some time before the trees start into growth and should be continued at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the spring months up until about June 15 or July 1. A cover-crop should then be given possession of the ground until autumn. The best cover-crops in the lower South are beggarweed, cowpeas and velvet beans. In spring, the whole surface of the ground should be cultivated, and if the weather is dry, cultivation should be given at more frequent intervals.

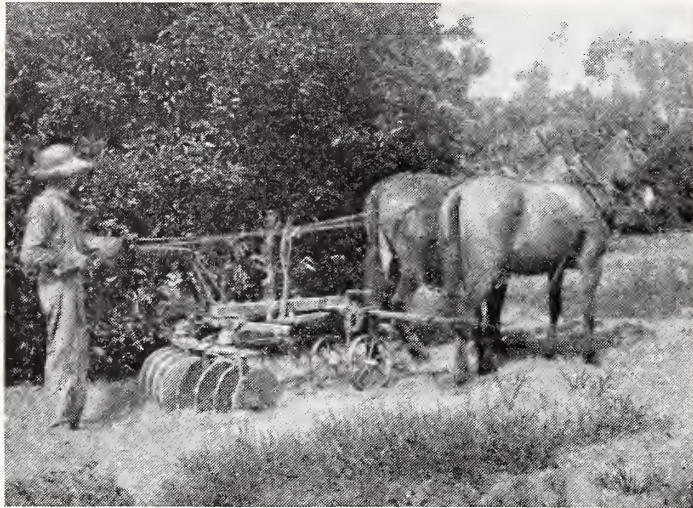
The most important objects of cultivation are to preserve a dust mulch and conserve moisture. The best cultivation tools are a disc harrow, an extension disc, an Acme harrow and, for heavy lands, a spring-tooth harrow. The plow for cultivating is not usually required. Its use comes when the cover-crop is turned under or in the preliminary preparation for early spring cultivation.



Plan for cover-crop and cultivation of young orchard



Introductory Notes



Disc harrow at work in an Orange grove

required on shade trees, for instance, it is a good in diameter. Young fruit trees may be given a pound or two for each year of age, and fruiting trees have to be fertilized according to their condition and the crop indications.

If a young orange tree received one-half pound at time of planting in January, it should receive a pound in March, another in June, and another in September. In its second year, it should be fertilized in February, April, June and September, giving about one pound and a half at each application. After the second year, there should be a gradual increase as the trees become older; those who secure best results fertilize liberally. Something depends on the character of the soil.

In fertilizing young trees, the fertilizer should be scattered in a band 2 feet wide, beginning back 6 inches from the trunk. As they become older, the fertilizer should be spread out toward the ends of the branches, and in old orchards or groves it should be broadcasted over the whole surface as the roots make their way into all parts of the soil. After applying fertilizer the ground should be cultivated.



Distributing fertilizer around the outside branches



Cover-crop of beggarweed in a Pecan orchard

Fertilizers

The fertilizer already recommended for use at time of planting will be found about right for young trees and, under most conditions, its use may be continued until the trees are well grown and commence to bear. On shade trees and shrubs its use may be continued throughout. When fruit trees begin to bear, the composition of the fertilizer applied should be changed. The amount of potash should be increased. In general, it will be found that a fertilizer containing 2 per cent ammonia, 10 to 12 per cent potash and 6 per cent phosphoric acid will be about right. Of course, the composition of the fertilizer has to be varied to meet special conditions.

The general tendency in the use of commercial fertilizers is to make frequent applications of small amounts. In arriving at the quantities plan to use from one to two pounds for each inch

Insects and Diseases

These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding-places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi. It may be necessary to resort to spraying. In a general way it will be found that bordeaux mixture is effective against fungi, lime-sulphur wash as a winter spray against scale insects and fungi on deciduous trees, arsenate of lead against biting or chewing insects, and whale-oil soap or Schnarr's insecticide against sucking insects such as white fly and against various scale insects.



Valencia Oranges



Citrus Trees in Nursery



Ruby Oranges

Citrus Fruits

The Citrus Nurseries of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Winter Haven and Dundee, are located on selected nursery soils of the very best type. The quality of the soil has much to do with the splendid root-systems, and the healthy, vigorous trees with which we furnish the groves of our customers. These soils are thoroughly prepared before planting, and the foundation laid in the beginning for the production of the quality stock for which our Nurseries are justly famous.

Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, and *Citrus trifoliata* seedlings used in our Nurseries are grown in our own seed-beds, thrifty, vigorous, well grown, carefully selected and graded at time of setting in the nursery rows. They have not been forced beyond their normal growth.



Satsuma Oranges (see page 9)



Citrus Fruits

After transplanting in the nursery rows, the stocks are carefully fertilized and cultivated according to the methods worked out in the thirty-four years of our nursery experience. Needless to say that, in this period of time, we have learned how to grow the very finest nursery trees that can be produced. That our customers agree with us is evidenced by the annually increasing volume of our business. These years of experience are of untold value to our customers.

We know the comparative value of different sorts because we are growing them in our test orchards. In these orchards the largest-known collections of Citrus Fruits are to be found. For instance, at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, in November, 1913, we exhibited eighty-three varieties of Citrus Fruits of our own growing. We venture to say that no such collection of Citrus Fruits grown by one firm was ever before brought together. Not all of these varieties are, of course, offered in our lists; but the best as determined by actual test throughout the Citrus districts are propagated.

The varieties we are propagating are selected strains, with a straight-line history going back to an individual tree of known merit. In our propagation work care is taken to select well-developed buds from trees of authentic parentage, thus making sure that the young trees are true to name,—quality trees in every particular.

At the time the trees are sold, the roots of one-year trees are three and a half to four years old. The age of the root has an important bearing on the established character of the trees.

The Choice of Stocks

Citrus trees may be grown on a great many different kinds of stocks or roots. In fact, any member of the whole Citrus family may be used for stock. Most of them, however, for one reason or another, are not adapted for Citrus-Fruit culture under general conditions. Practically all conditions of soil and climate can be met by using Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

Sour Orange Stock

No stock on which Citrus Fruits are produced is more widely used than Sour Orange; no stock is so well adapted for the production of healthy, vigorous trees and quality fruit under such a wide range of soils and climate. It is used almost entirely in Spain and the Mediterranean regions, in South Africa, Australia and South America. In Florida, the first budded groves were grown on Sour Orange stocks. It is a deep-rooted stock, healthy, free from mal-di-goma and hardy. It is adapted to the heavier soils, but with proper care in cultivation and fertilizing it gives excellent results on lighter soils. For the production of fine-quality late-keeping fruit it is unsurpassed. Whenever its use is possible, it should be given the preference.

Rough Lemon Stock

This stock produces a vigorous growth of the top budded upon it. It has a shallower root-system than Sour Orange, but is a wide-spreading feeder. It is recommended for localities where lack of moisture or trying soil conditions render the use of Sour Orange stock inadvisable. It is tender; trees budded upon it will not withstand the cold that trees on Sour Orange stock will. It is, therefore, not advisable to use it in the colder sections.

Varieties Propagated on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Stocks

Oranges: Boone, Enterprise Seedless, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, King, Lue Gim Gong, Mediterranean Sweet, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Pomelos: Duncan, Hall, Marsh Seedless, Triumph, McCarty, Walters.

Lemons: Kenedy, Ponderosa, Villa Franca. **Limes:** Tahiti, Thornless, Persian.

Kumquats: Nagami and Marumi on Rough Lemon stocks.

PRICES ON ORANGES.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$320 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	70	6 50	60 00	550 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.....	90	8 00	75 00	700 00
2 years, caliper 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	1 25	11 00	100 00	
3 years, caliper $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches up.....	1 60	14 00	125 00	

Satsuma, Tangerine, King and Limes caliper somewhat less than the measurements given above on account of their more slender growth. We reserve the right to sell either by height or caliper. All Citrus trees are pruned for planting before shipment.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

Citrus trifoliata Stock

Citrus trifoliata is the hardiest species of Citrus known in this country. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground as far north as Washington, D. C., and withstands temperatures of 15 degrees below zero and lower.

It has become of great importance as a stock for Citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made harder because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves have not proved this to be so, except in the case of a few varieties. For the Satsuma Orange, it is the only stock to use.

Citrus trifoliata is adapted to planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay, and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking moisture. On such soils it is a failure. It is the stock which should be used for Citrus trees in most parts of northern and western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and in Texas as far south as Beeville. In some parts of western Florida, in southern Louisiana, and in Texas south of Beeville, Sour Orange stock is recommended.

Seedlings can be used as a hedge, as it forms an impenetrable barrier to man or beast, and, with proper care, can be made rabbit-proof.

Varieties Propagated on Citrus trifoliata Stock

Oranges: Dugat, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, Lue Gim Gong, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Satsuma, Tangerine, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Pomelos: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty.

Kumquats: Nagami and Marumi.

PRICES ON SATSUMA AND OTHER ORANGES.—On <i>Citrus trifoliata</i> stock.				
	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$240 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	320 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	55 00	520 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	65 00	600 00
2 years.....	90	8 50	80 00	750 00
3 years.....	1 15	11 00	100 00	

Ripening Season of Oranges

The season of ripening is influenced materially by soil, climate, cultivation and latitude. Even in the same tree there are variations from year to year. The earliest Orange in our list to ripen is Satsuma; the latest, Lue Gim Gong. The entire list may be divided as follows: *Very early*—Boone's Early, Satsuma. *Early*—Dugat, Enterprise Seedless, Nonpareil, Parson Brown. *Medium*—Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Old Vini, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Mediterranean Sweet. *Very late*—Lue Gim Gong, Hart's Late, King, Valencia Late. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties hang on the tree and improve in quality after they first become marketable.

The Satsuma Orange

The Satsuma is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Orange, and this in connection with its early ripening and fine quality makes it an exceedingly valuable sort. The trees are drooping and spreading in habit, thornless, and bear when very young. The fruit is of medium size, flattened; rind and flesh segments loosely adhering like all varieties of the Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*) group; color deep orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November.

We are growing Satsuma largely at Glen Saint Mary in north Florida, in our orchards, and are the largest propagators of this variety in America. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock it is the best variety for general planting throughout northern Florida and the Gulf Coast Orange region.

The Lue Gim Gong Orange

Our expectations of the results to follow from the introduction of the valuable late Orange, Lue Gim Gong, are bound to be realized. During the past quarter of a century or more, a number of new varieties of fruits have been introduced by the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries. As a rule, these varieties of fruits of different kinds have made good, and some of them are today the leading varieties in the regions to which they are adapted. We are confident that the Lue Gim Gong Orange will become the most noted late Orange in the country. It will far surpass in value and in reputation any other variety of any kind of fruit we have ever introduced. (See illustration in color, page 2.)

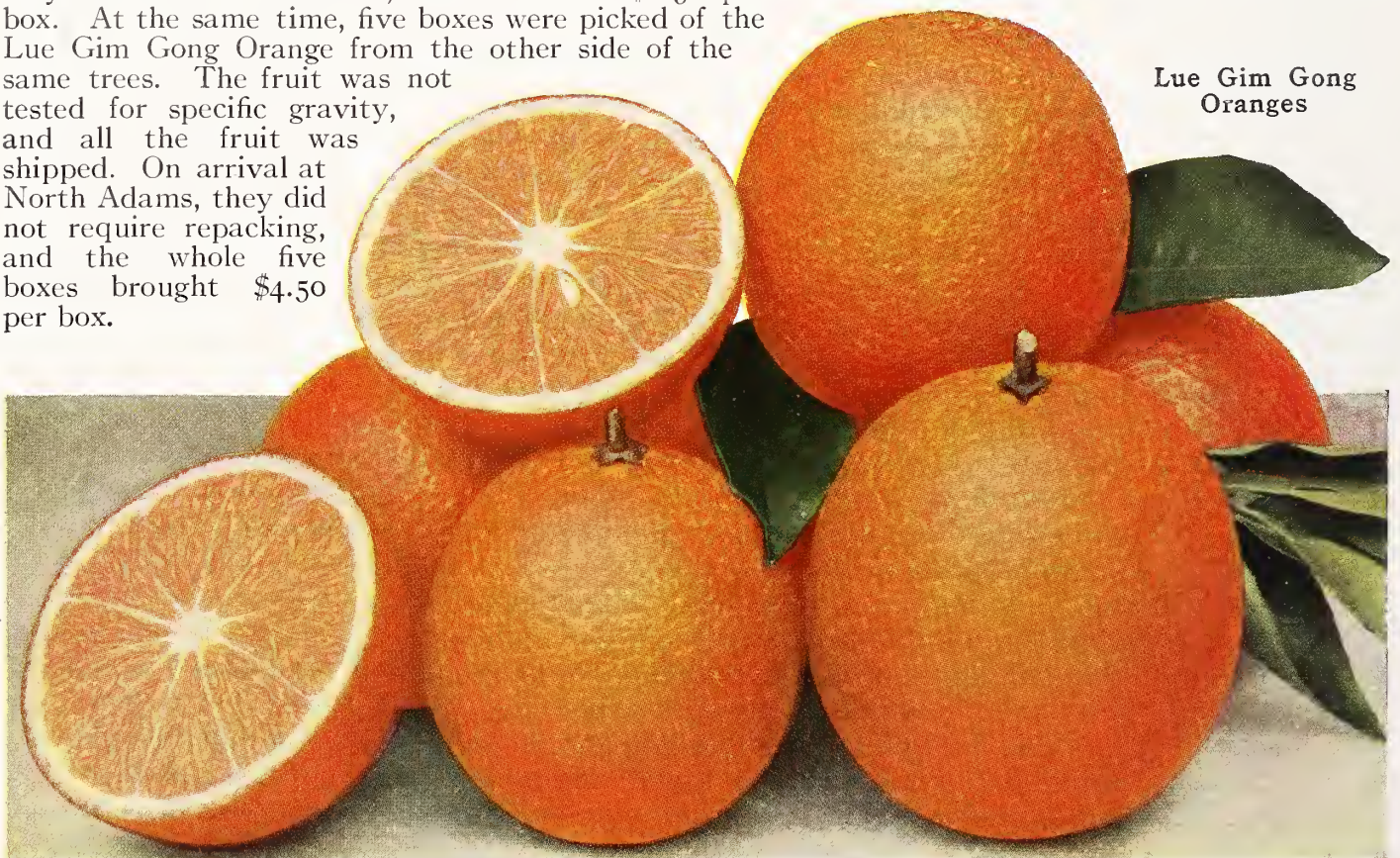
ORIGIN. In 1886, Mr. Lue Gim Gong, De Land, Fla., pollinated Hart's Late with pollen from what was believed to be a Mediterranean Sweet Orange tree. One Orange, containing fifteen to eighteen seeds, resulted from the crossing. From these seeds about twelve trees were raised, no two of which proved to be alike.

The variety now called Lue Gim Gong, when it came into fruit, seemed to be such an improvement on Hart's Late that Mr. Lue budded fifteen trees with this variety on one side, and Hart's Late (Tardiff) on the other. About thirty other trees were budded with this variety on one side, and other varieties on the other. Five trees are now solid.

DESCRIPTION. Size large, packing 126 to 176 per box; form oblong, carrying the size well out to the rounded ends; color deep orange-red; skin thin, smooth on current crop, becoming rougher on two- and three-year-old fruit; sections well defined, ten or eleven in number; flesh deep orange; juice-sacks large; juice abundant, even in old specimens; flavor a rich blending of sweet and sub-acid; quality best. A fine shipping fruit and a good keeper. Very hardy and resistant to cold.

COMPARISONS. At this time, Hart's Late is the standard late Orange of Florida, and it may therefore be well to make comparisons between this new variety and the standard sort. On July 6, 1909, Mr. Lue took fifteen boxes of Hart's Late (from one side of above trees) to the packing-house and, after testing for specific gravity by placing them in water, packed five boxes out of the fifteen. These were considered to have enough weight for shipping. The five boxes were shipped to North Adams, Mass. Upon arrival they had to be repacked at a cost of 35 cents per box, and then only three boxes remained, which sold for \$2.50 per box. At the same time, five boxes were picked of the Lue Gim Gong Orange from the other side of the same trees. The fruit was not tested for specific gravity, and all the fruit was shipped. On arrival at North Adams, they did not require repacking, and the whole five boxes brought \$4.50 per box.

Lue Gim Gong
Oranges



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

The Lue Gim Gong Orange is a hardy, thrifty-growing variety. It can be marketed to advantage in August, September and October, when the only fruit on the markets is Valencia Late, from California.

The fruit hangs on the trees with very little dropping through the rainy season, which in Florida usually begins in June and lasts several weeks. The fruit has been known to hang on the trees, one, two, and even three years, in an edible state. There is no question but that this variety marks the beginning of a new era in late Orange culture.

So convinced are we of the merits of this Orange that we entered into a contract with Mr. Lue Gim Gong for control of the variety. The contract price for the variety we believe far exceeds the price paid for any other Orange, or for any other fruit ever propagated in America. We have already planted heavily of it ourselves in the southern part of the state.

The tree is hardy and vigorous. Planted in the grove of Mr. Lue Gim Gong, near De Land, Fla., with other varieties of Oranges, it has stood the cold for years past better than any other variety in the grove, and has passed through the several cold snaps practically without injury. The fruit is well distributed over the tree, and it bears well when carrying the crop from the previous year. This is unusual, for, in the case of most varieties of Oranges, if the crop is allowed to hang on the trees until late in the season, the following crop will be light. In habit of growth, the tree produces a low, well-rounded head, spreading rather than high and upright.

The remarkable feature about the Lue Gim Gong Orange is the way the fruit hangs on the trees. The fruit could be shipped in June, though still a little too acid. It is good in July, but better in August and September. The fruit is full of juice, and hangs on the trees through the rainy summer weather. It can therefore be placed on the market when Oranges are scarce and the highest prices obtainable can be secured. The fruit is of good market size, ships and keeps well.



Mr. Lue Gim Gong and One of His Trees

Testimonials

The merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange are recognized by all who have become acquainted with it. We might publish a large number of testimonials, but the following from some of the men prominent in citrus-fruit circles will suffice to show how it is regarded by those who know the fruit.

Mr. W. C. Temple, Tampa, Fla., former Secretary and Business Manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, under date of June 17, 1911, wrote us as follows:

"Answering your favor of June 12, would say that I have several times in the last three years had occasion to investigate, test and sample the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and would say that I consider it a marvel in the citrus family. I have eaten repeatedly Oranges from the Lue Gim Gong tree that had been hanging matured for two years, and only today ate some that bloomed in February, 1910, which put them through

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

the cold snaps of December, January and February of the past season; and, although these Oranges are grown in a vicinity where much frost damage was done, they show no effect of frost whatever, being sound, solid and full of juice. I myself wish to get some of these Orange trees just the minute you are ready to put them on the market, as I wish to bud a considerable portion of my 'Alabama' grove into this variety, as in my opinion the Lue Gim Gong Oranges will give to Florida what California alone now enjoys, viz., an all-the-year-round Orange."

An extract from a personal letter from Mr. W. S. Hart, Hawks Park, Fla., sets forth his opinion of the Lue Gim Gong Orange.

"During the past two seasons, I have had some opportunity to study the peculiar merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and I can honestly say that I have become convinced that it is the most promising money-producing proposition for the citrus-grower now in sight."

Mr. H. B. Stevens, General Manager of the John B. Stetson Estate, De Land, Fla., one of Florida's most noted citrus-growers, writes as follows:

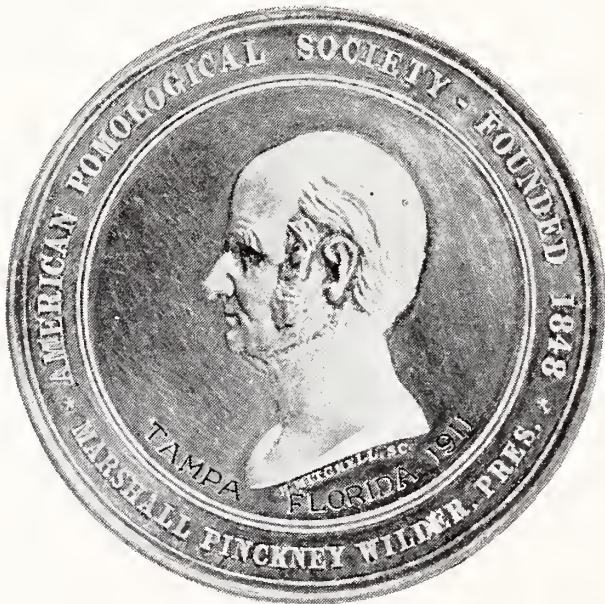
"You ask what I know of the Lue Gim Gong Orange. In reply, will say that I had my attention called to it several years ago, and have watched it quite closely ever since. Have come to this conclusion: that it stands more cold, both as a tree and as to the fruit, than any other Orange I have had any experience with. I have noticed that the fruit on the side budded to that variety stands more cold than the Hart's Late budded on the opposite side of the same stump. It holds its juice late in the season better than any other Orange I know of, and bears well. Cannot see that the fruit remaining on the tree as late as it does seems to affect the amount of crop the next year. Taking it altogether, I think it promises to be one of the very best varieties we can have.

Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says:

"I have examined the specimens carefully, and upon their merits I have given my approval for awarding the variety a Wilder Silver Medal, and have so informed the Secretary, Prof. John Craig. I am having a painting made of the variety for placing on file here. This is a rare good Orange, and I am glad you are taking an interest in it. . . . This fruit is worthy, and I am glad to recognize its value by medal award."

It is in reality a very late Orange for one year, or a very early Orange for the next crop.

Prices on Lue Gim Gong Orange trees, on Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Citrus trifoliata stock, same as for other Oranges on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks, see page 8



Wilder Medal. The most noted horticultural organization in the country today, as it has been for the past sixty-seven years, is the American Pomological Society. This society, recognizing the merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, awarded a Wilder Silver Medal to this variety. We believe this is the first time a Wilder Medal has been awarded for a new variety of Orange since the society was organized, and gives a fair idea of the estimation in which this fruit is held by experts.

OTHER VARIETIES OF ORANGES

Boone (Boone's Early). Medium size; good quality. One of the most valuable extremely early varieties. Unlike most early varieties, it colors up as soon as ripe.

Dugat. This variety has been grown in southern Texas for several years, where it is highly esteemed as one of the hardiest varieties and of excellent quality.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

Enterprise Seedless (Starke Seedless). Size medium; quality fine; seedless, or nearly so. Tree vigorous and productive. Early.

Hart (Hart's Late; Tardiff). Fruit medium in size; skin thin, smooth, light orange; flesh firm, rich, of fine quality; seeds few; season late, fruit hangs on well after ripening; tree strong, vigorous grower, prolific; a standard late Orange.

Homosassa. Size medium to large, round; very heavy; color orange; skin thin, smooth, tough; pulp fine-grained, sweet, juicy; flavor rich, vinous; keeps and ships well; a good grower and prolific. A splendid variety for its season.

Jaffa. Fruit medium to large; skin thin; pulp juicy, melting, rich, of exquisite flavor; unsurpassed in quality; remains on trees in prime condition long after maturity.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Madam Vinous. Medium to large; skin smooth and thin; quality fine. One of the best of the numerous good varieties from the Indian River section of Florida. Ripens midseason.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Prolific and vigorous.

Mediterranean Sweet (Sanford's). Large size; smooth rind; quality good. Ripens late. One of the best of General Sanford's introductions.

Nonpareil. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine, pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality

best. Tree vigorous and prolific. A very desirable early variety.

Old Vini (Beach No. 4). Medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange; pulp melting; juice subacid; pleasant sprightly quality.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

Pineapple. A most excellent variety which has attained, and very justly so, a great amount of prominence. The tree is a very strong, upright grower; prolific. Fruit medium to large; peel thin but tough, very smooth and bright; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. We consider this one of the very best round Oranges.

Ruby. Fruit of medium size, variable in shape, usually nearly round, or somewhat flattened; skin thin, very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens fully the skin usually becomes streaked or mottled over with blood-red and the entire pulp often becomes ruby-red. Best of the blood Oranges and a valuable variety for planting.

Satsuma. See page 9.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) A so-called kid-glove Orange of the Mandarin group; flat, small to medium; juicy, aromatic, rich, skin red, separating freely; a vigorous grower and very prolific; season December to February.

Valencia Late. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will sometimes hang on trees till August or September. Fruit of good size, oval or round; juicy and tender. (See page 7.)

Washington Navel. Fruit large to very large, oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet, highly flavored; a very luscious fruit marked with an umbilical marking on the blossom end.

LIMES

Limes can be put to all the uses for which the lemon is adapted. The flavor is different from that of the lemon, but is highly appreciated by everyone who has used the fruit. In tropical countries they are in more general use than lemons.

Lime trees are vigorous growers, and in suitable climates bloom and bear continuously throughout the year. It must be remembered that Limes are very tender trees. We are growing them only on sour orange and rough lemon stocks. They grow well under very adverse conditions.

Persian. Large size, about the same as an ordinary lemon; smooth; very juicy, with strong, clear acid. Tree grows strong and is a good bearer. A desirable Lime.

Tahiti. A large, lemon-shaped Lime, with smooth, thin rind, abundant juice and strong acid taste. Grows as round-topped tree, 12 to 15 feet high.

Thornless. A compact, upright grower without thorns; fruit small, like the Mexican Lime; of excellent quality.

PRICES ON LIMES.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	70	6 50	60 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.....	90	8 00	75 00

POMELO. Grapefruit

While many varieties of Pomeles have been named and introduced, we are listing only a few of those which experience has proved to be the most valuable for general planting. Duncan is, in our experience, the hardiest of all, and it will stand as much cold as the hardiest of the sweet oranges. At Glen Saint Mary we have fruited Duncan successfully for years. Along the Gulf Coast it has given



Duncan Pomelo

an excellent account of itself, and we are propagating it largely on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. It is a good grower on this stock, and the fruit sells well. It is a large, smooth, bright fruit, and in quality one of the very best. The parent tree has a wonderful fruiting record. Marsh Seedless is a good variety for general planting. It is not so strongly Pomelo-flavored as some others, but is highly regarded by many because of its being nearly or quite seedless. The tree is low and spreading; often the distance across the branches is greater than the height. McCarty, a new late variety introduced by us a few seasons ago, is noteworthy because of its exceptional quality, the fruit being smooth and velvety, but the strong point in its favor is that it is borne scattered over the tree and not in bunches. Triumph is valuable as an early fruit, and for home use. Hall's Silver Cluster is a good variety, but bears its fruit in large bunches, and the fruits are unshapely in consequence. It is not so hardy as Duncan. Walters is a late variety, a favorite with planters in some sections.

PRICES ON POMELO.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$320 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	70	6 50	60 00	550 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.....	90	8 00	75 00	700 00
2 years, caliper 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	1 25	11 00	100 00	
3 years, caliper $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches up.....	1 60	14 00	125 00	

PRICES ON DUNCAN AND McCARTY POMELOS.—On Trifoliata stock.

1 to 2 feet, stake-trained.....	35	3 00	27 00	240 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	320 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	55	5 00	45 00	420 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	65	6 00	55 00	520 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch	75	7 00	65 00	600 00

Duncan. Of large size; peel tough and smooth; quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grapefruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. One of the finest, also one of the hardiest varieties. Hangs on trees until late spring or early summer.

Hall (Hall's Silver Cluster). Medium to large, nearly round. Heavy bearer, large bunches.

Marsh Seedless. Large, slightly flattened;

skin smooth; heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless. Desirable.

Triumph. Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy, well-flavored; less bitter than some others. A strong grower; prolific. This is the earliest variety of Grapefruit we have, and for home use and for some markets it is excellent. It cannot be recommended for planting in the colder sections, as the tree is tender.

Citrus Fruits

McCarty. This Pomelo, of the famous Indian River strain, is a late-maturing variety of unsurpassed quality. The fruit is waxy, yellow in color, of large size, packing 48 to 64 to the box. The tree is vigorous, healthy and prolific. The fruit is borne, not in bunches, but singly, and well distributed over the tree. The flavor is a perfect blending of sweet, acid and

bitterness, the true Pomelo flavor. The flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag; seeds about the usual number. We strongly recommend McCarty as a late fruit.

Walters. A strong-growing variety, prolific, producing large, late, juicy fruits, with waxy rind; seeds the usual number; a favorite with many planters.

LEMONS

The Lemon is the most valuable of the acid citrus fruits, and it is probably used in more different ways than any of its relatives. The very high prices secured for Lemons raises this question, "Why should not more Lemons be grown for home and local consumption in the southeastern citrus belt?"

While not so hardy as the orange and pomelo, yet Lemons can be grown over a wide range of territory. Even in north Florida we have often been able to produce more fruit than we could use. Certainly no collection of citrus fruits for home use in the citrus belt is complete without a few Lemons, and in sections most immune from cold this fruit may be grown in quantity.

In point of hardiness there is little difference between Villa Franca and Kenedy, though the former is probably the hardier of the two. Kenedy has, however, been fruited at Sarita, Texas, for many years past. For the greater part of the citrus belt, as a rule, Lemons should be on Sour Orange stock.



Ponderosa and Villa Franca Lemons

PRICES ON LEMONS.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	55	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	70	6 50	60 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.....	90	8 00	75 00

Kenedy. This fine Lemon originated on the ranch of Mr. John G. Kenedy, Sarita, Texas. In the winter of 1908, our President, Mr. G. L. Taber, visited the original tree and, with Mr. Kenedy's assistance, and under his supervision, cut buds from the tree which Mr. Kenedy said was the best and should be known as Kenedy. Buds had already been cut indiscriminately from this and four other seedling Lemons, and the whole mixed lot is now being grown and disseminated as Kenedy Lemon. We are pleased to introduce the true variety of this name. It is a Lemon of good size and considered hardy, quite or almost seedless, beautiful, smooth, with very thin rind and solid flesh. Analysis of the fruit by Prof. A. W. Blair shows 68.69 per cent juice and 7.40 per cent citric acid. This analysis marks its unusual quality.

Ponderosa. An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; very juicy, excellent quality, genuine Lemon flavor. Rind thin for such a large fruit. Bears when quite young. Tree similar to other Lemons in appearance and about as hardy. Valuable as a home fruit, and entitled to a place in the home orchard. The fruit is well adapted for kitchen use. Makes a fine ornamental tree.

Villa Franca. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Almost or entirely seedless. Fruit a good shipper. One of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits. Without question the best variety for Florida planters, whether for local use or for market.



KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country. Usually the plants are called bushes, for they do not make trees. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of branches about equal to its height. The bright, dark green leaves and deep golden yellow fruits make a very pleasing combination of color. The flowers are small, sweet-scented, and appear in June on the shoots produced earlier in the same season. The fruit ripens during the fall and winter, beginning with the month of November. As an ornamental alone, it is not surpassed by any other evergreen shrub with which we are acquainted.



In point of hardiness, the Kumquat ranks with the Satsuma orange. It will withstand temperatures of 15 degrees Fahrenheit and even lower. Since its flowers are produced on the spring wood, the trees will produce flowers and fruit even though they may have been cut back during the winter. In gathering the fruit, as we recommend it to be gathered, the trees are given considerable pruning each season; this appears to be very beneficial and helps in the production of heavy crops each year.

We are the largest growers and shippers of this fruit in the country, having marketed from four to six hundred bushels of fruit annually for several years past. The crop has netted from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel, sometimes selling as high as \$6 to \$10 per bushel. We have found it a profitable fruit to grow, as the trees yield well and can be planted close together. When gathering the fruit we always cut the fruit from the trees with twigs and leaves attached, and pack a goodly proportion of leaves with the fruit. They are packed in quart baskets and shipped in strawberry crates. The fruit always sells better with foliage attached. This is an advantage, as the leaves help to fill up the baskets, and make a larger bulk than if the fruit alone were packed. The fruit is largely used for table decorations, and is in largest demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday trade. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit, and it can also be crystallized.

PRICES ON KUMQUATS—On *Citrus trifoliata* and Rough Lemon Stocks

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	75	6 00	50 00
3-year buds, about 3 to 4 feet, bushy	1 00	9 00	85 00

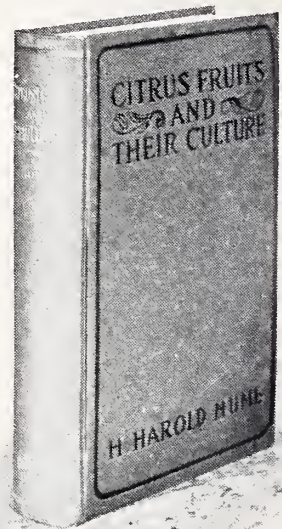
Marumi. Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter; bright golden yellow. Rind sweet, with a pleasant flavor and pulp and juice sprightly; quality very fine. Tree forms a beautiful, well-rounded, symmetrical head.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms a nice head a little more open than Marumi.

Citrus Fruits and Their Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

This work is heartily indorsed by the leading growers of Citrus Fruits. The subject of Citrus-Fruit growing is thoroughly covered in all its phases, from the preparation of the land and the planting of the trees to the marketing of the fruit. For the grower engaged in the production of first-class Oranges, Pomelos (Grapefruit), or Lemons, it is an invaluable book. It contains 597 pages, well illustrated with line drawings and half-tone engravings. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.





Teche Pecans



Cultivating Pecan Nursery



Frotscher Pecan Tree

PECANS

In recent years the Pecan has become a very important nut, particularly in the Southern States, and it may be said that there is no other fruit or nut tree which fits so well into the general farming of this region as the Pecan. Cotton, corn, cowpeas and other farm crops can be grown to advantage among the trees when they are young, and even until the trees have begun to bear well. In short, the land may be farmed almost as though the trees had not been planted on it, yet the trees, under this management will grow and do well. The region in which the Pecan may be grown, with a proper selection of varieties, extends from Virginia to Florida, thence west into Texas and Oklahoma. It is destined to become the most important horticultural tree in this whole region, and the Pecan orchards of the South will rival the apple orchards of the North and Northwest. The Pecan, under proper conditions, will continue to bear fruit long after other fruit trees planted at the same time have ceased to grow; in fact, a Pecan orchard is equal to many peach orchards—for instance, in length of life and fruitfulness. As shade trees they make handsome specimens, and they are well adapted for street, road and yard planting.

Pecan Soils

While it is a fact that the Pecan tree will succeed on a wide range of soils, it is wise, since it is a valuable, long-lived tree, to choose good land for the Pecan planting. This soil should not be low and wet; it should be well drained, yet it should contain a goodly supply of moisture. Sandy loams underlaid with clay, light clay lands and alluvial lands are suitable. The land should contain humus in goodly amounts for best results. Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleared of stumps and roots; if it is good farm land, and in good farming condition, it will be ready for planting at

once, but new lands, or those deficient in humus or vegetable matter, should be well broken, and planted in cowpeas or velvet beans for at least one season before planting. In autumn, after the vines are dead and dry, they should be plowed back into the land, and the soil well harrowed, to put it in best condition. This will add the needed humus to the soil.



A Barrel of Van Deman Pecans

Planting

Pecan trees should not be set closer than 40 feet apart each way, and from this distance up to 50 feet will be

Nut Trees

found about right for most soils. The best season for setting the trees is immediately after the leaves fall in autumn. December and January are good months, though the planting season may be continued through February or even March if there is good moisture in the soil. In planting, it will always be found best to set trees of good size, provided they are vigorous and thrifty. Preference should be given to trees of 4 to 5 and 5 to 7 feet grades, as they will give better satisfaction than smaller sizes.

The ground should be carefully staked out, a stake being set for each tree. The holes should be dug wide and deep. In planting the trees, set them at the same depth as they stood in the nursery rows. Pack the earth close and tight around the roots with the hands. The roots must be well covered with damp sacks or burlap to keep them from the sun and wind. Any broken roots should be cut back or cut off before planting. The tops of young trees need not be cut back, but trees grading 4 to 5 feet and up should have the tops cut.

Cultivation

The best cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ materially from that given other kinds of fruit trees. The orchard should be plowed during winter. Cultivation should begin early in spring before growth starts and should continue at intervals of a week or ten days until about the first of July, when cultivation may be discontinued. If the land is planted in truck or farm-crops there should be a strip of 5 or 6 feet on each side of the tree rows left unplanted. This strip should be cultivated regularly, to conserve moisture and keep the trees in good growing condition. In six to eight years after planting, the trees will begin to bear light crops, and by ten years they should be yielding fairly well. After this, it is doubtful whether it is good practice to continue cropping the land, both because the trees need the land and because the shade cast by them will interfere with the crops. Indeed, cropping may have to cease earlier, particularly if the trees are closely planted. Crops of cowpeas, beggar-weed or other legumes should be grown from time to time and turned into the land. A good fertilizer

for young trees is one containing about 4 per cent nitrogen and 6 or 7 per cent each of phosphoric acid and potash. For bearing trees increase the potash to about 10 per cent. Stable manure and wood-ashes can also be used to advantage.

Marketing Pecans

The Pecan crop should be harvested as soon as a majority of the burs are open, showing the nuts. The trees should be stripped of their crop at one picking. After gathering, remove the husks and spread out in shallow trays in the sun to dry. They should be removed to a well-ventilated storage room at night. It will take several days of drying, out-of-doors and in the house, before they are ready to pack. The variety should form the basis of the grade. If irregular in size, they should be screened and divided into different sizes.

At the present time practically all the Pecans of improved varieties are sold to a private trade. Hardly any of them as yet find their way into the general market, as the supply is so far short of the demand. For quantity shipments, barrels are best; for smaller packages, neat wooden or corrugated paper boxes are most satisfactory.

PRICES ON BUDDED PECANS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft..	\$0 65	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$450 00
3 to 4 ft..	70	6 50	60 00	550 00
4 to 5 ft..	80	7 50	70 00	650 00
5 to 7 ft..	1 10	10 00	90 00	
7 to 9 ft..	1 75	15 00	130 00	



Four-year Schley Pecan Tree



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

PECAN VARIETIES

1, Schley. 2, Delmas (out of stock). 3 Success. 4, Curtis. 5, Stuart. 6, Russell. 7, Frotscher. 8, Teche. 9 Van Deman. All natural size.

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

Curtis. A medium-sized Pecan, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, rounded at base, pointed at the apex; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel light yellow, plump and full; rich, sweet, nutty flavor; quality best. A desirable nut for home use or market. The tree is handsome in form, vigorous and a regular bearer.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length; bright yellowish brown in color with a few purplish black markings; shell very thin, cracking easily. Kernel large, easily removed, full, of good quality. One of the handsomest nuts grown. Tree a vigorous grower, of spreading habit with scaly bark; bears heavy crops and can always be depended upon for its high-flavored nuts. We have been propagating this variety for years from bearing trees grafted by ourselves with scions cut from the original tree in Louisiana.

Russell. A medium- or large-sized nut, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval and pointed; grayish brown, with numerous small, purplish black markings. Shell thin, of excellent cracking quality; kernel plump and of good quality. A good grower, of handsome shape, with small, clean, characteristic foliage, and bears large and regular crops.

Schley. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown with a few small markings of

purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty; in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long; oblong; brownish shell; strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright-colored. Best quality; flavor rich and sweet. Heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, with large foliage.

Success. Size large, oblong, tapering to the blunt apex. Color reddish brown, with purplish markings; shell thin, cracking quality very good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow in color; flavor sweet, rich; quality very good. The tree is a good, healthy grower and the variety has much to recommend it.

Teche. Size medium to large, oblong; grayish brown in color, with a few dark streaks; base and apex rounded; shell medium thick; cracking quality very good; kernel full, plump; sutures broad and rather deep; quality good. A seedling of Frotscher.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown, with purplish brown markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large, bright foliage.



A Block of Pecan Nursery Stock

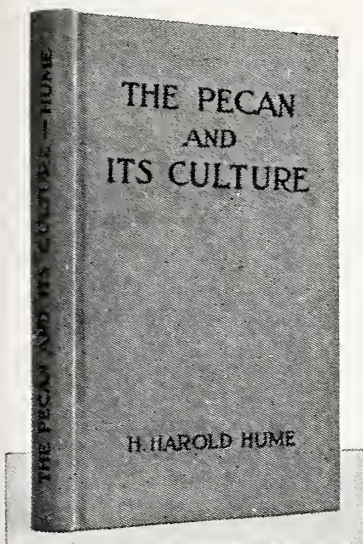
GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Nut Trees

The Pecan and Its Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after a number of years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Second edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$1.50, postpaid.



WALNUTS

PRICES ON JAPAN AND BLACK WALNUTS FROM SEED.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50

Japan Walnut. In the development of the nut industry, the Japan Walnut is well worthy of a place in every planting, and no home orchard should be without a few trees. They should be planted on well-drained land—a sandy or clay loam with a clay foundation is well adapted. The tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early. In habit of growth it is low and spreading, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet, with a spread of branch of about the same distance. It makes a beautiful lawn or shade tree. The leaves are large and handsome. The nuts are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. They have rather thick shells, with sweet, plump kernels of very fine quality.

Black Walnut. The Black Walnut is one of our most noteworthy native trees. At one time common throughout the whole of the Eastern and Central United States, it has become a comparatively rare tree in most parts of its native home. Its timber, highly prized for cabinet work, is more valuable than any other native timber. It is also coming into prominence as a stock on which to graft and bud the English or Persian Walnut. The nuts, though thick-shelled, are rich, oily and sweet. The tree grows to large size with wide-spreading branches, making it a noticeable tree in any landscape. It is well worth planting for its nuts, for its timber and for its beauty as an ornamental shade tree. It succeeds best on well-drained land, and should not be planted on wet soil.

A New Chestnut, Walters

A Chestnut originated by Mr. Walters, Wellborn, Florida, believed to be a hybrid between the Chinquapin and Spanish Chestnut. It makes a dense-foliaged, spreading tree, very symmetrical and beautiful, a desirable tree for any lawn. It comes into bearing early, some nuts may usually be expected the first year after planting. The nuts are of medium size and of good flavor. There is no question but that this Chestnut is a very valuable addition to our lists of fruits, and we recommend it for general planting. Our trees are grown on Japan seedling stocks. Thus we secure a tree well adapted for general planting in the South.

PRICES ON WALTERS CHESTNUT.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00

ALMONDS

PRICES ON ALMONDS.—On Peach stock.

	Each	Per 10
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00

Not certain bearers in the South, and are not recommended except for garden planting. We offer one of the finest varieties, Sultana, the soft-shelled Almond of commerce.



Florida Gem Peaches



Peach trees in the Nursery



Jewel Peach tree

PEACHES

For thirty years we have been studying Peaches. During this period we have originated and introduced a large number of different kinds. We have throughout this period been growing nursery trees. Our land is particularly adapted to the growing of fine Peach stock, and we are able to offer our customers the best trees that can be produced. They are well grown, true to name,—in short, "Quality trees" of the very best strains.

Varieties should be carefully selected, to have them adapted to the section where they are to be planted. This done, good trees planted on new land with good drainage, and carefully cultivated, will bring quick returns, and are among the most satisfactory fruits that can be grown.

The types of Peaches are as follows: *Persian*, commonly planted in the North. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and related varieties, generally planted in the cotton-belt; well adapted to western Florida. *Spanish*, native varieties that have originated in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, adapted to the latitude of northern Florida. *Honey*, comprising the Honey and its seedlings, adapted to northern Florida, southern Georgia and westward around the Gulf. *Peen-to*, comprising the original Peen-to and the varieties originated from it; well adapted to Florida, tropical and subtropical regions. Jewel is the most important commercial variety in the group. *Oriental Bloods*, Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as Peen-to, and Japan Dwarf Blood to the same territory as the Honey Peach.

PRICES ON PEACHES, except Luttichau.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00	\$70 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	18	1 50	11 00	85 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
1-year, 6 feet and up.....	30	2 50	20 00	

LIST TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, but the following lists are based on many years of extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the following list (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "L") indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are indicated by.** Varieties next in order of merit by.*

LIST A.—Peaches for South Florida, West Indies and Other Subtropical and Tropical Sections

**Angel	E	**Dorothy N.	M	*Honey	E	**Suber	VE
**Bidwell's Early	VE	Estella	L	**Imperial	E	*Taber	E
**Bidwell's Late	E	Florida Crawford	M	**Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
Cabler's Indian	M	**Florida Gem	E	**Peen-to	VE	Victor	VE
*Climax	E	*General Harrison	M	Power's Sept.	L	Victoria	L
*Colon	E	Gibbons' October	L	*Red Ceylon	VE	**Waldo	VE
Countess	M	**Hall's Yellow	E				

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

LIST B.—Peaches for Eastern North Florida

**Angel	E	*Florida Crawford	M	**Honey	E	*Suber	VE
**Bidwell's Late	E	**Florida Gem	E	**Imperial	E	**Taber	E
*Cabler's Indian	M	*Frances	M	**Jewel	VE	Thurber	N
*Climax	E	*General Harrison	M	*Onderdonk	M	**Triana	E
**Colon	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	Pallas	E	*Victor	VE
*Countess	M	**Glen		Peen-to	VE	*Victoria	L
*Dorothy N.	M	*Hall's Yellow	E	*Powers' Sept.	L	**Waldo	VE
**Estella	L						

LIST C.—Peaches for West Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi

**Alexander	VE	**Elberta	M	*Honey	E	**Sneed	VE
Angel	E	**Estella	L	*Imperial	E	*Taber	E
**Belle of Georgia	M	*Florida Crawford	M	**Jessie Kerr	VE	**Thurber	M
**Cabler's Indian	M	*Florida Gem	E	Jewel	VE	*Triana	E
**Carman	E	**Frances	M	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
*Chinese Cling	M	*General Lee	M	*Mayflower	VE	*Victor	VE
*Climax	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	*Onderdonk	M	**Victoria	L
**Colon	E	**Glen		*Pallas	E	Waldo	VE
*Countess	M	**Greensboro	VE	*Powers' Sept.	L		

LIST D.—Peaches for Coastwise Texas and Louisiana

**Alexander	VE	*Countess	M	*Honey	E	**Sneed	VE
*Angel	E	**Elberta	M	*Imperial	E	**Taber	E
*Belle of Georgia	M	**Estella	L	**Jessie Kerr	VE	*Thurber	M
*Bidwell's Late	E	*Florida Crawford	M	*Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
**Cabler's Indian	M	**Florida Gem	E	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
**Carman	E	**Frances	M	*Onderdonk	M	*Victor	VE
*Chinese Cling	M	*General Lee	M	*Pallas	E	*Victoria	L
*Climax	E	*Gibbons' Oct.	L	*Powers' Sept.	L	*Waldo	VE
**Colon	E	**Greensboro	VE				

LIST E.—Peaches for Other Sections of the United States

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

**Alexander	VE	Countess	M	**Greensboro	VE	**Sneed	VE
*Belle of Georgia	M	**Elberta	M	Imperial	E	Taber	E
Cabler's Indian	M	Estella	L	**Jessie Kerr	VE	*Thurber	M
**Carman	E	Florida Gem	E	*Mamie Ross	E	Triana	E
Chinese Cling	M	**Frances	M	Onderdonk	M	**Triumph	VE
Climax	E	*General Lee	M	Pallas	E	*Victor	VE
Colon	E	Gibbons' October	L	Powers' Sept.	L	Victoria	L

VARIETIES OF PEACHES DESCRIBED

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.) to the Persian race; (N.C.) Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to.), Peen-to; (O. B.), Oriental Bloods. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

Alexander. (Per.) Large; highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. About June 1.

Angel. (P.-to.) Large, rounded, slightly pointed; color yellow, washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, sweet, melting, juicy, subacid, of exquisite flavor, entirely lacking in bitter-almond flavor; freestone. The tree bears while young, and is very prolific. It blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus escaping injury from frost in many sections. June 20 to 30.

Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin

white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower; prolific. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Early. (P.-to.) A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) Seedling of Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla.; best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Nearly round; large; yellowish



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

white; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy; cling. About three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north in Florida than most other varieties of the same origin, and is one of the most desirable.

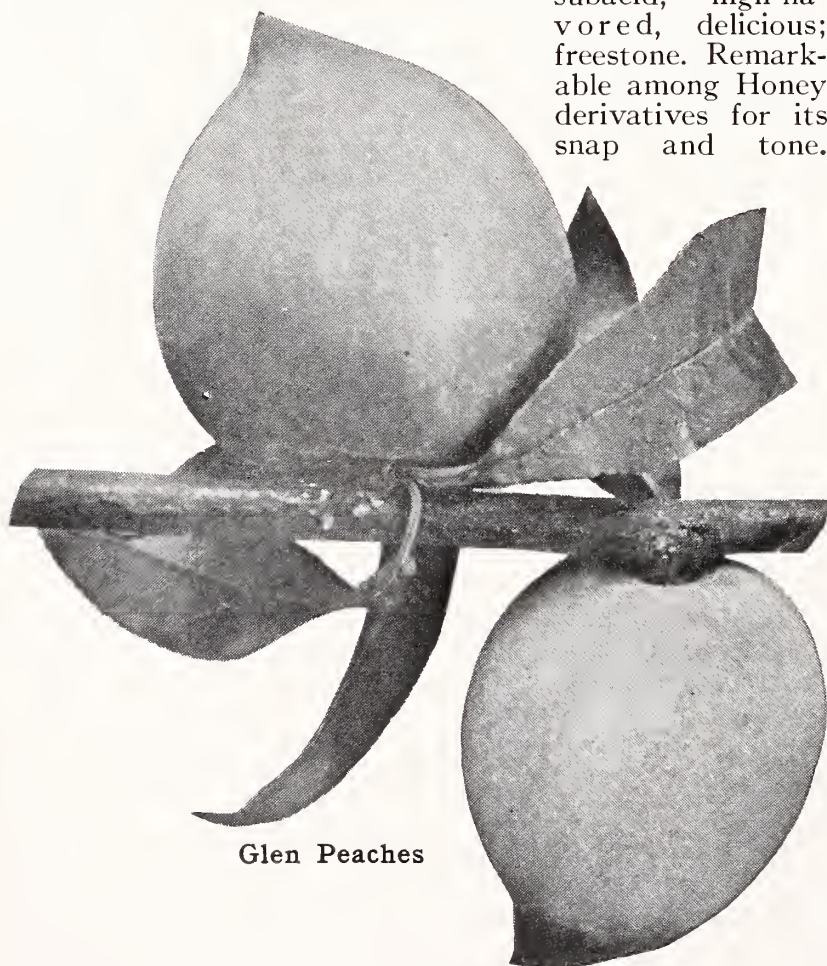
Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size, skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich subacid; cling; very fine. Of decided Indian type. July 15 to 25.

Carman. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor; juicy freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

Chinese Cling. (N. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Climax. (Hon.) A seedling of Honey, which it resembles, but larger and about ten days later. Fruit medium size, round, slightly oblong, with a recurved point; pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, melting, sweet, sprightly; quality excellent; freestone. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. June 25 to July 5.

Colon. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, sometimes almost solid red; very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; freestone. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone.



Glen Peaches

Good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94. June 15 to 25.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh tender, white, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

Dorothy N. (P.-to.) A seedling of Angel, and a very handsome Peach, of large size and fine quality. Shape nearly round, flesh yellow; rich subacid, of excellent flavor. It bears well, and is valuable for southern Florida. July 5 to 15.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, yellow and high-flavored; free. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in west Florida and throughout the territory northward, but not in south Florida. July 5 to 20.

Estella. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated in west Florida. Ripens September 1 to 10, just when there is but little southern fruit in market.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct, but shallow; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. A good canning Peach. July 15 to 25.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. One of the most valuable market varieties of Honey strain. July 1 to 10. (See page 22.)

Frances. (N. C.) Large size, with ridge on one side and point. Skin almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, slightly red at pit; quality first-class; free. Ripens just after Elberta.

General Harrison. Originated by Mr. C. W. Harrison, Cocoa, Fla. Size medium to large; shape somewhat like Honey seedlings, but without long point. Color light yellow, overlaid beautifully with red. A very handsome Peach. Flesh white. Quality good. Cling. Heavy bearer and good grower. July.

General Lee. (N. C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. A good market variety. July 5 to 15.

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. Tree vigorous and handsome. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.

Glen. (P.-to and H.) A large, oval, pointed Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; blunt-pointed, with deep suture; yellow, dotted and washed with red, practically red all over; skin thin, tough; flesh free, light yellowish, red about the

Deciduous Fruits

pit; shipping quality excellent. Season June 1 to 15. A very desirable sort, and a most profitable one for market.

Greensboro. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina and is being extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Valuable market variety. About June 1.

Hall's Yellow. (P.-to.) Large size, nearly round; yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality good. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way round, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting with peculiar honeyed rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. Originated by ourselves. June 25 to July 5.

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) A freestone larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as the Alexander.

Jewel. (P.-to.) Medium to large; rounded to oblong; highly colored, red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, red about the pit, juicy, melting, sweet; excellent quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo. A good shipper; tree very vigorous and healthy. This is the most valuable market variety for southern Florida and all tropical and sub-tropical regions. It stands without an equal as the commercial market variety for these sections. (See page 26.)

Luttichau. See description, page 26.

Mamie Ross. (N. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and prolific bearer. Popular in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling. June 15.

Mayflower. (Per.) Large; well-colored; red all over; of fine quality; cling. A very promising variety. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Originated in Texas. A valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. Last of July.



Luttichau Peach

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. Seedling of Honey. Succeeds well along the Gulf Coast from Florida to southern Texas. June 20 to 30.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) A curiously formed Peach, flattened at both ends; color greenish white, washed with red on exposed parts; flesh light yellow, sweet, rich, juicy, of good flavor, with a slight bitter-almond flavor; cling, pit small, flat. Peen-to and its seedlings are among the most tropical Peaches. Ripens in northern Florida May 20 to June 3.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of medium size and good quality; flesh white; free. The tree is a good grower. Sept. 1 to 15.

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) Size large; color dull green; flesh blood-red; freestone. Most excellent for cooking. Flavor when cooked peculiar, suggesting prunellos. Too acid for most tastes when raw. Even more semi-tropical than Peen-to, and as unique in its way. Adapted to southern Florida and Cuba, where it bears heavily.

Sneed. (N. C.) Very early, averaging eight to ten days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color



Glen Saint Mary

Jewel Peaches (see page 25)

creamy white, with rich, red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, juicy, semi-cling. Of fine quality and not subject to rot. Seedling of Chinese Cling, with the vigor of its parent in tree-growth and fruit-buds.

Suber. (P.-to.) Seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen in southern Volusia County. Not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. Tree is a vigorous grower, prolific, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish, oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, very rich, juicy subacid, of fine quality; cling. Honey seedling, prolific. Fine for canning. June 15 to 25.

Thurber. (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, texture exceedingly fine; free. Resembles Chinese Cling. July.

Triana. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of fine flavor; freestone. This variety, originated by us several years ago, is one of the very best. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander; blooms late. Strong grower; bears young and yields abundantly. Fruit is of large size, with very small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, of excellent flavor.

Victor. (N. C. and Sp.) Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor; semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower, and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed,

which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence. Texas origin. May 8 to 16.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor; free. One of the best native varieties, worthy of a place in every southern orchard. Fine for cooking and canning. August 5 to 10.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Size medium, round, oblong; highly colored, light yellow, dark red on exposed parts; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet, of excellent quality; freestone; prolific. Ripens with Peen-to. Valuable for Florida, and the Gulf Coast country.

New Peach, Luttichau

Size large; oval, with medium deep suture, rounded or blunt pointed at apex; color waxy greenish white washed or blushed with red, dotted on shaded specimens; skin thin, tough; flesh white, red at pit, solid, juicy, flavor sweet, quality excellent; pit medium-sized, free; a splendid shipper. Season May 25 to June 10.

This fine Peach originated on the place of Baron H. von Luttichau, Earleton, Fla., a number of years ago. Mr. von Luttichau propagated from it and planted an orchard of his own which proved very profitable, the fruit bringing the top price wherever marketed. Originated in the same region as Jewel, Waldo and Angel. We have known this variety for years, are well acquainted with its merits and regard it as one of the finest commercial Peaches for Florida.

PRICES ON LUTTICHAU PEACHES	Each	Per 10
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	45	4 00



Tsuru Tree

Persimmon Trees in Nursery

Tane-nashi Fruit

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Since its successful introduction into this country in 1875, the Japan Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki*) has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor. Since native Persimmon seedlings (*Diospyros Virginiana*) are used as stocks on which to grow the Japan sorts, they can be grown on as wide a range of soil as the native Persimmon, and it is not too much to say that they will succeed with the minimum of care and attention with which any fruit may be successfully grown. At the same time, they respond generously to good care and cultivation. The trees are vigorous, prolific and have few enemies. The region in which the Japan Persimmon may be grown covers the cotton-growing belt. A carefully selected list of varieties will give fruit in abundance from August to December and later. During a very considerable portion of this period other fruit crops are out of season.

As we are experimenting largely with Persimmons and are the largest producers of these trees in America, important announcements may be looked for in our catalogues from year to year. For cultural and other notes, see our catalogues of 1911-12-13. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, November, 1914, we were awarded a Wilder medal for our work with Persimmons.

Persimmon Pollination

One of the most puzzling things in the growing of Japan Persimmons has been the dropping of the blossoms and partly grown fruit. Trees of many varieties bloom profusely, but, immediately following the blooming period, the young fruits begin to drop. This dropping usually keeps up until by harvest time no fruit remains on trees which should produce large crops. Here and there, from causes not understood, certain trees hold their crops, perhaps in some seasons and not in others. One variety only, the Tane-nashi Persimmon, has held a crop of seedless fruit each time it bloomed. Naturally, many different explanations have been given for the behavior of Persimmon trees, and, to say the least, many planters have often been discouraged over their behavior, and have lost interest in them entirely.

Cause of Dropping

In 1909 we discovered the cause of the dropping of immature fruits, and from then until now much time and study have been given to the problem. The results secured have been checked and re-checked, proved and proved again, in these six years; not once, but literally thousands of times, until we now know the cause of dropping and how to prevent it. This information might have been given to the public a number of years ago, but, following our usual custom, we have taken time to make sure. We are particularly pleased to be able to do this, because we regard the Persimmon as a very valuable fruit, and it should have a much larger place in southern fruit-growing. Our discovery makes possible the successful culture of the Persimmon.

If the flowers of the Costata Persimmon, for instance, are examined (see page 30), it will be noted at once that there is no pollen in these flowers to fertilize the pistils and cause seed to form and fruit to set. This was the first point we discovered. Then, in April 1909, we found that another

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE NEW PERSIMMON, GAILEY, IN YOUR ORDER

Deciduous Fruits

kind of flowers was sometimes borne on Japan Persimmon trees. These were entirely different in shape, smaller in size, and contained stamens with plenty of pollen. Only three staminate flowers were found that spring, but the pollen in those three flowers was applied to a number of blossoms of varieties which would not hold their fruit, and these held and matured into perfect fruits. The next spring the tree which produced the staminate flowers in 1909 produced no staminate flowers; but, fortunately, other trees were found from which pollen was secured for hand-work, and a large number of flowers were hand-pollinated. A very large percentage of these developed into fruit, while flowers on the same trees not pollinated dropped, as usual. In the spring of 1911 more than 20,000 hand-pollinations were made, and the results in the setting of fruit were all that could be wished. But as yet we had no variety of Persimmon that we were sure would produce staminate flowers every time it bloomed.

A Constantly Staminate Kaki Found

In 1909, on a piece of land near Eagle Lake, Florida, which we purchased from T. J. Gailey, we found a Persimmon tree, now named Gailey, which had produced staminate flowers in 1908. It produced them in 1909, and has been producing them each spring since that time. Many hundreds of trees have been propagated from it and brought into flower. These, also, have produced staminate flowers without fail. This variety has been tested out in the orchard, and the pollen from its flowers, carried by bees and other insects, has caused good crops of fruit to set. Nothing now remains to be done except to change our orchard practice, and plant trees to furnish pollen. We have ten other sorts under test, which, at one time or another, have borne staminate flowers, and some of them may be introduced later, but the Gailey Persimmon is the only one, so far, that we have tested long enough to satisfy ourselves that it will produce staminate flowers every time it blooms. Pollen from native staminate Persimmon trees (*Diospyros Virginiana*) will not help. We have proved that beyond question by many hundreds of hand-pollinations.

Gailey Persimmon Introduced

We are introducing the Gailey Persimmon this year. It is not recommended for its fruit, for, though it is good, it is small, but it is introduced to be planted along with other varieties to supply their flowers with pollen and insure crops of fruit. One tree of Gailey should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tanenashi. Tanenashi will hold fruit without pollination.

Now, it must not be expected that the presence of Gailey trees in an orchard will cause every flower to set fruit. It would be a misfortune if it did that, for the trees would be so overloaded that they could not thrive. Neither will they take the place of good care, good cultivation, cover-crops and fertilizer; but, given these, Gailey will insure crops of fruit on Japan Persimmon trees.



Staminate Flowers of Gailey Persimmon

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE NEW PERSIMMON, GAILEY, IN YOUR ORDER

New Chinese Persimmon, Tamopan

This remarkable Persimmon was discovered in China, west of Pekin, by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, the agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, and distributed under the number, S. P. I., No. 16,921. The fruit is large to very large (we have had a number of specimens that weighed a pound each), flattened and oddly marked by a constriction about the middle as though a string had been tied around the fruit when growing. In color it is a beautiful golden red; the skin is quite thick and tough; flesh light-colored, astringent until fully ripe; quality excellent. The tree is a very strong, upright grower, with large, glossy leaves. It is exceedingly thrifty and vigorous in growth and makes a large tree. This is, without doubt, the most noteworthy addition to the list of Persimmons that has been made since the first introduction of Japan Persimmons about forty years ago. Adapted to the same region as the Japan Persimmons, and will give satisfaction when conditions are right. For further description see Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910.

PRICES ON PERSIMMONS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$13 00	\$110 00
3 to 4 feet.	25	2 00	17 00	140 00
4 to 5 feet.	30	2 50	20 00	160 00
5 to 7 feet.	40	3 00	25 00	200 00

We can supply all varieties listed except Masugata, Ormond and Tsuru, in well-branched, 2-year size.....

Most of the same, in 3-year size.....

50	4 00	35 00
1 00	7 50	

VARIETIES OF PERSIMMONS DESCRIBED

Costata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, apex rounded, with small sharp point often marked with circular lines; color dull red, surface pebbled; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm, juicy; seeds flat, oval, rather long. This variety is noteworthy for the production of staminate flowers for the pollination of the pistillate flowers of other varieties. Original tree on our grounds near Eagle Lake, Fla. A new and valuable introduction, recommended for its flowers, but not for its fruit.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin bright dark red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous, shapely and a good grower.



Tamopan Persimmons

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE NEW PERSIMMON, GAILEY, IN YOUR ORDER



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits



Pistillate Flowers of Costata Persimmon

Note how different they are from the staminate ones shown on page 28.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buff-yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard. The tree is of good growth and a free bearer.

Masugata. A variety of Japanese origin; very free-flowering, producing an abundance of staminate flowers. Its blooming season overlaps with Gailey, and the two together give a longer season of staminate flowers. The fruit is of medium size, dark-fleshed and of good quality. A desirable variety for home use.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree strong, vigorous in growth and a good bearer.

Ormond. Small to medium, $2\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$, conical, smooth; apex tapering, sharp, not creased, or only slightly marked; base rounded to the firmly attached, strongly reflexed calyx; color deep bright red with thin bloom; skin thin,

tough; flesh orange-red; meaty, or jelly-like when full ripe; seeds large, long, pointed. Quality very good. Ripens late (December) and may be kept for a long time after being gathered. Original tree at Ormond, Florida.

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches both ways, skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar, roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous, prolific, regular bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Vigorous; prolific. The most desirable market variety.

Triumph. Medium, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality best. Ripens from September to December. Excellent for home use or for market. (See illustration on back cover.)

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, astringent until fully ripe, quality good. Ripens very late. Tree vigorous; good bearer.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dinted-appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Edible when still hard.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to a dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; quality fine; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the few seeds. Some specimens are light-fleshed and seedless.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest. Vigorous and prolific.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE NEW PERSIMMON, GAILEY, IN YOUR ORDER



Excelsior Plums



Plum Trees in Nursery



Terrell Plum Tree

PLUMS

In the extreme South, particularly in central and south Florida, southern Texas, and, in fact, all along the Gulf Coast, the pure-bred Japanese varieties have not been good bearers, consequently were not generally profitable. But cross-bred varieties—Japanese varieties crossed with native varieties—have proved heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have made commercial Plum-growing not only possible, but worthy the attention of fruit-growers even in south Florida and northern Mexico. Of these cross-bred Plums we can heartily recommend Excelsior, McRea and Terrell. These are excellent kinds and heavy bearers.

PRICES ON PLUMS.—On Marianna Plum stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 18	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	120 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	180 00
1-year, 6 feet and up.....	40	3 00	25 00	



Excelsior
Seven-eighths

Plums
Natural Size



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

Abundance. Medium to large; round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality best; prolific; strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Bartlett. Medium or large; oval; purplish red over yellow under-color, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, medium juicy, sweet; pit of medium size; cling; quality good; flavor like Bartlett pear, pleasant; good grower.

Burbank. Size large to very large; rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled, over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small; cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous, upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; color pink-red, with numerous small dots; flesh yellow, solid, tart; cling; quality very good. Tree vigorous in growth.

Kelsey. Size very large; heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; color greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red covered with thick, bluish bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent; prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended.

McRea. (Hybrid.) Fruit of medium size, flattened, rounded, oblique at apex; yellow under-color washed with dull red, dotted with small, light dots and covered with delicate bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, firm; flavor aromatic, pleasant; quality excellent; prolific, good grower.

We believe this Plum well worthy of extensive planting.

Persian Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium, round; color of fruit and flesh crimson; quality good, cherry-flavored. Tree a good grower; valuable as an ornamental, as it retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, cordate, elongated at the apex, lop-sided; suture deep; color vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy; flesh light, yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; color dark, dull red all over with greenish dots; flesh purplish red; pit small; free; firm, juicy; quality excellent; a splendid keeper and good shipper; fine for preserving. A desirable variety.

Terrell. (Hybrid.) A strong, healthy grower, very similar in habit to Excelsior; fruit large, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, blunt-pointed; color a beautiful reddish yellow, mottled, covered with bloom, wine-colored when fully ripe; flesh greenish yellow, meaty, juicy, slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality excellent. Recommended as one of the finest Plums for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. It is giving a good account of itself.

Wickson. Very large, obliquely cordate, the halves unequal; color deep maroon-red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet; amber-yellow; pit medium; cling; quality very good; a good keeper; good grower and prolific. A valuable Plum in the lower South.

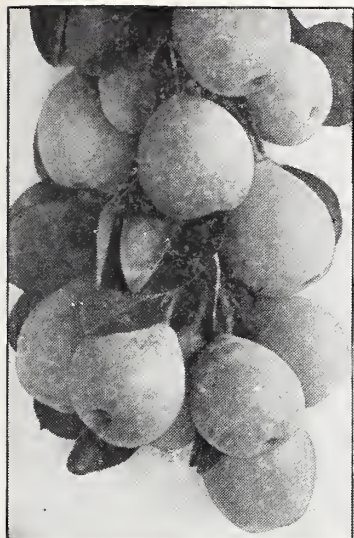
Excelsior Plum (See illustration page 31)

This Plum originated at the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries in 1887, and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is today the most noteworthy Plum in the belt comprising northern Florida and the southern part of the Gulf states around into Texas. It originated from seed of the Kelsey Plum and was selected out of a number of Kelsey seedlings by Mr. G. L. Taber.

Excelsior shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type, and is a well-marked hybrid. The tree is a remarkably rapid, vigorous grower and bears heavy crops of fruit annually. The trees are often so loaded with fruit that the branches must be propped to prevent breaking. It is a very dependable sort.

Fruit medium large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep wine-red, with thick, bluish bloom and very numerous small dots; when fully ripe the fruit is almost purplish red; stem short; skin thin, tough, not bitter nor astringent; flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish color near the pit; quality excellent, flavor subacid; pit small; cling. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida—about June 1 to 10. Very handsome, and a fine shipper. More fruit of this variety is grown throughout northern Florida than of all other varieties of Plums put together.

After many years of experimenting with numerous sorts of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that Excelsior, Terrell and McRea are the most satisfactory varieties for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida, and throughout the Gulf Coast country westward to the Rio Grande River. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South, as it is to semi-tropical climates that a lesser number of fine Plums is adapted.



Le Conte Pears



View in Pear Orchard



Kieffer Pear Tree

PEARS

In recent years the Pear crop has been bringing splendid returns. There has been a steady upward trend in prices until, even with a short crop occasionally, it pays to grow Pears. At prices ranging from six to twelve dollars per barrel it does not take a heavy yield to pay good returns.

The most serious drawback in growing Pears is pear blight, but the oriental Pears such as Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte are not nearly so subject to it as the European Pears. With careful attention to pruning, fertilizing and cultivation, these Pears are quite free from blight. This group of oriental Pears is the very best for planting in the South. No cultivation should be given more than to cut down the grass and weeds around the trees. The fertilizer used should contain but little nitrogen or ammonia and should be rich in potash. This practice produces hard, firm wood-growth, and such growth is not nearly so subject to injury. Dead or blighted branches should be cut well below the line between dead and living wood. These prunings should be burned.

PRICES ON PEARS.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$13 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	17 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet	30	2 50	20 00
2-year, branched.....	40	3 50	30 00

Chinese Sand. Fruit of medium size, roundish pyriform; yellow, slightly russet. A vigorous grower; free from blight; valuable for cooking.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is more open in growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

Japan Golden Russet. Fruit of good size, round; russet; flesh is tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A strong, vigorous grower; ripens later than the Sand Pear.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse but of good quality. September and October.

Le Conte. Fruit large to very large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good when properly handled. Season July. A vigorous grower, prolific and regular in bearing.

Magnolia. Large to very large, slightly pyriform; glossy, reddish brown; flavor subacid. Later than Kieffer, and keeps well.

QUINCES

While the Quince does not succeed all over the whole lower South, yet it does well in many localities and should be planted. It naturally prefers a rather moist, loamy soil. We offer three of the best and most noteworthy varieties.

PRICES ON QUINCES.—On Quince stock.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00

Chinese. Fruit very large, oblong; makes excellent jelly. Tree a vigorous grower and adapted to the lower South.

Orange. Large; golden yellow, with firm flesh and excellent flavor. A strong grower and

thrifty variety; one of the best for preserves, as it cooks very tender.

Pineapple. One of Luther Burbank's introductions. Of large size, smooth and rounded. Fine for jelly, and cooks tender.



Celeste Fig Tree



Fig Trees in Nursery



Lemon Figs

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable in the southern fruit-garden than Figs. They can be closely planted—10 to 12 feet apart—and yield heavily. The Fig-canning industry is gradually extending throughout the South, and since several tons of fruit can be produced on an acre of ground, it is well adapted to intensive culture. The preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the Fig-canning industry.

The fresh Fig is also finding its way into the markets, and meeting with a ready sale. Carefully picked at the right stage of maturity and packed in strawberry crates, they can be placed by express in distant markets, four or five hundred miles, or even more, in good condition.

Figs come into bearing very early, and for that reason commend themselves to the fruit-grower. With a proper selection of varieties, fruit may be secured from June to November. No other fruit covers so long a summer-fruiting season.



Celeste Figs

PRICE ON FIGS.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 to 2 ft..	\$0 15	\$1 30	\$10 00	\$80 00
2 to 3 ft..	20	1 60	14 00	120 00
3 to 4 ft..	25	2 00	18 00	160 00
4 to 5 ft..	40	3 00	25 00	

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked, eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft, quality very good. Satisfactory variety.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. This variety ranks with Celeste in hardiness. It is very hardy and desirable.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-color at center; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. One of the hardiest varieties of Figs, and can be grown far outside of the usual limits of culture; very desirable for canning and preserving.

Green Ischia. Fruit of medium size, long; pulp rosy red, soft, melting, quality rich, sweet; a variety of very high quality; a strong grower.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, faintly ribbed, light yellowish green; stem short, stout; flesh white, sweet, rather soft, quality fair to good; season July. Vigorous and prolific.

Leon. Fruit large, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 2$ inches, turbinate, largest diameter near the apex; stem short, stout; color yellowish green with light oval dots, brown on parts exposed to sun; scales pink; flesh yellowish white, light amber among the flowers, melting, flavor sweet, quality very good. Leaves large, five-lobed, enlarged upward.

Originated as a seedling by Mr. J. W. Cole Tallahassee, Florida.

Magnolia. Fruit of large size, light-colored, handsome; vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for canning. This variety is a great favorite with Texas planters.

White Adriatic. Size medium to large, flattened, slightly turban-shaped, ribs not well marked; eye open; skin thick; color greenish yellow, or light yellow; flesh rosy red; a good grower and gives satisfaction on rich land.

MULBERRIES

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing else so effective.

PRICES ON MULBERRIES.—On Mulberry stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00
1-year, 6 feet up.....	30	2 50	20 00

Hicks. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

Ironclad. A very hardy variety of Mulberry which has resisted the cold in Texas for many years. Fruit large, sweet, desirable; prolific.

Stubbs. Large, black; acid; excellent; very prolific. Fruit from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, greatly superior to any of the other varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Townsend. A new variety, which, on account of its extreme earliness, we have deemed worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. March and April.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk-worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for propagation, shade, and for silkworms.

White. A white-fruited form, vigorous and prolific. Should be generally planted.



Stubbs Mulberry

APPLES

While the Gulf Region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet, on its upper edge some varieties may be grown. The most successful results are secured by planting on heavy clay soils, or soils underlaid with clay, or on soils with a goodly supply of moisture, and which at the same time are well drained. Under most conditions the planting should not extend beyond a few trees for the home orchard. Our list is made up of those varieties which experience has shown will succeed farthest south.

PRICES ON APPLES.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00

Ben Davis. Medium to large, roundish, truncated, conical; yellowish, overspread and striped or splashed with shades of red; subacid, of fair quality; good keeper. Widely planted; popular.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

APPLES, continued

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Horse. Large, oval in shape, ribbed; yellow in color; flesh yellow and subacid. An important southern summer Apple.

Jennings, or Jennings' Florida. Succeeds farther south than any other variety, and is unquestionably the variety to plant, as it yields fair crops of good Apples in sections below the Apple range. The Jennings will prove satisfactory throughout the Gulf country westward into Texas. Grown in our country many years.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. The tree is vigorous and bears very young and regularly. Adapted to a wide range of climate.

Red June. Medium conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. One of the best for the lower South.

Winesap. A very fine winter Apple, with white, firm, crisp flesh; color red or striped red. Fruit medium size; quality excellent. A very satisfactory winter Apple for southern planting, and one of the finest grown in the Apple regions.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranates are very hardy shrubs, which can be grown throughout the Gulf states and the coastal sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The brilliant scarlet flowers are produced in profusion, and an abundance of fruit usually follows. The fruit is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks. For this latter purpose they are highly esteemed. The fruit has a fresh crispness, and a delicate, sprightly flavor found in few fruits. As a commercial fruit, the Pomegranate is steadily gaining in favor.

They are valuable as ornamentals. The new shoots and leaves in early spring vary in color from light green to delicate pink and maroon. The showy flowers follow in early summer, and the fruit makes the shrubs attractive in autumn. They are adapted for planting singly or in groups and when well cared for the Pomegranate makes good deciduous shade.

PRICES ON POMEGRANATES.—On own roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00



Rhoda Pomegranates (1/2 natural size)

Papershell. A variety with very thin skin; juicy, very sweet, and of excellent quality.

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality.

Rhoda. Brought to our attention by one of our employees, who had been growing it for years. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice-cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet fruit and is one of the best of the sweet group; handsome.

Wonderful. A new, fine, late-ripening sort, with large, highly colored fruit and beautiful pulp.

Evergreen Fruits

BANANAS

The Banana is a rapid-growing plant of great value for its fruit and for decorative purposes. It requires rather moist ground and plenty of plant-food for best results. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer may be used. Very often there is a low, moist place that may be planted in Bananas to advantage, or they may be set on the shores of lakes or the banks of streams.

PRICES ON BANANA PLANTS.

	Each	Per 10
Medium suckers.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Large suckers.....	50	4 00

Cavendish. A rather tender, dwarf variety, producing an excellent quality of fruit.

Hart (Hart's Choice, or Lady-Finger). A valuable hardy sort; fruit of fine quality.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong-growing variety producing large plants; bunches small. Very hardy and may be grown in north Florida and around the Gulf Coast generally.

AVOCADO (*Persea Americana*)

The Avocado is one of the highest-priced fruits in our markets at this time. The fruit is used for salads, and is highly esteemed by all acquainted with its qualities. Our trees are grown from the very best strains.

PRICES ON AVOCADOS.—Pot-grown from seed.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
24 to 36 inches.....	50	4 50

GUAVAS

Guavas as a group are among the most valuable tropical and subtropical fruits. The common Guava is well adapted to south Florida and similar regions, while the Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese may be grown in north Florida as well as in more tropical sections. Excellent for use as dessert fruits or for making preserves and jellies.

PRICES ON GUAVAS.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

Sweet Guava. Size large, about equal to a medium lemon; skin thin, yellow; flesh pink, slightly acid, of fine flavor; a strong grower and a regular, heavy bearer; very fine eating Guava. Grown from cuttings.

Jelly Guava. Size very large; flesh dark pink, acid; a heavy, regular bearer and a thrifty grower; fine for cooking and jelly-making. Grown from cuttings.

Strawberry Guava. Size very large, slightly pear-shaped; flesh dark strawberry-color; flavor very fine; plant makes a strong, handsome growth. Grown from cuttings.

Red Cattley. A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy green leaves, producing large quantities of small red fruits, 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter. It can be grown in northern Florida, the Gulf Coast country and more tropical regions. Grown from seed.

Yellow Chinese. Almost identical with the Red Cattley, except that the fruit is yellow instead of being red-fleshed. Both of the Cattley varieties are very desirable. Grown from seed.



Red Cattley Guavas

Evergreen Fruits

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*)

The Loquat is a strikingly handsome, large-leaved evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf Coast country and more tropical locations. The leaves are large, dark green and rough; the young shoots woolly. A compact grower and forms a well-rounded head. It is very desirable as an ornamental.



Loquat Fruit

Nor is it desirable as an ornamental only, for its fruit, which is about the size of a Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, has an agreeable flavor and is highly prized for cooking; makes a most excellent jelly.

The white blossoms, borne in spikes, come during the winter months; consequently, while trees are quite hardy all along the Gulf Coast, fruit can be counted on only in sections comparatively exempt from severe cold.

PRICES ON LOQUATS.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00	

MANGO

(*Mangifera Indica*)

The Mango is adapted for cultivation in south Florida and in the tropics generally. It is one of the noblest fruit trees known and, under favorable conditions, grows to enormous size, and succeeds on a wide range of soils. Seedlings of selected strains.

PRICES ON MANGOS.—Pot-grown from seed.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
24 to 36 in.....	50	4 50
3 feet up.....	75	6 50

PAPAYA (*Carica Papaya*)

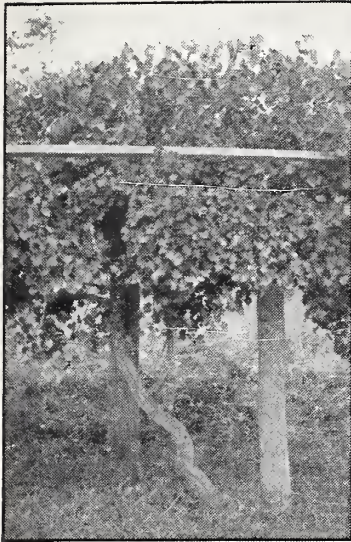
This is one of the most remarkable tropical fruits. The fruit somewhat resembles a cantaloupe. As the plants are dioecious, about one-half of them will bear fruit and the remainder supply pollen to fertilize the blossoms. Under favorable conditions the pistillate plants will fruit in a few months after planting. They require plenty of plant-food, good drainage and sufficient moisture for best results. It may be described as a continuous fruit-bearing plant, as it will continue in fruit without a break for months or even years. It makes a very desirable ornamental. Seedlings from large, choice fruits.

PRICES ON PAPAYA PLANTS.—Pot-grown from seed.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00
24 to 36 in.....	45	4 00
3 feet up.....	65	6 00

SURINAM CHERRY (*Eugenia Michellii*)

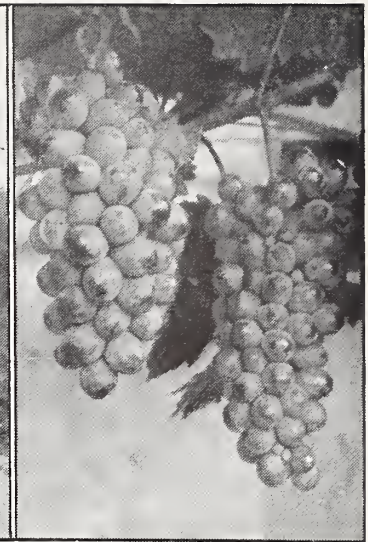
A low-growing shrub, sometimes reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with bright green, glossy leaves. The fruit is cherry-like, ribbed, an inch or so in diameter, with a delightful, spicy, subacid taste. Excellent for making jellies and preserves. It makes an interesting pot-plant for conservatory or home, and is quite hardy when grown outdoors. It makes a very attractive and unique ornament to the home grounds, and is delightful all the year round. 2-year, bushy plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



James Grape-vine



View in Grape Nursery



Niagara Grapes

GRAPES

Grapes of the Muscadine group are native to the South, and are well adapted to the soil and climate. When compared with the Bunch Grapes, the fruit-clusters are small, but the fruit is fine-flavored and valuable as a table Grape, for making unfermented grape-juice, preserves, jellies and wines. In Virginia and North Carolina they are extensively grown for wine-making.

Muscadine vines are long-lived, reaching a healthy, vigorous old age. They should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. The usual plan is to allow them to run on an overhead trellis, 6½ to 7 feet from the ground. The posts should be heart-pine, cypress or cedar. The trellis may be made of wood and wire, or of wood alone.

The usual plan, heretofore, has been to allow the Muscadine Grapes to grow without pruning, but this is a mistake. It has been shown that, to secure the best results, the vines should be pruned. This is best done in October, immediately after the leaves have fallen. They may also be pruned in summer.

In the lower South, the northern Bunch Grapes while not so thoroughly at home, can be grown to perfection for home use and for local market, when well cultivated, sprayed and cared for. The leading varieties are Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early and Niagara.

The best trellis for the Bunch Grapes in the lower South is the Munson three-wire trellis. The



Scuppernong Grapes

Grapes

vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. For the first season or two a post placed at each vine will be sufficient. Later the cross-pieces and three wires can be added, and the vines allowed to run out over them. Prune each winter season. Cut away a goodly portion of last season's growth, leaving four or five buds on each shoot. The best spray for the canes and fruit is bordeaux mixture. This should be applied several times each season, beginning soon after the growth starts in spring, with an application in winter, just after the pruning is done. It is an excellent plan to bag the bunches of fruit, using for this purpose two- or three-pound ordinary paper sacks.



Delaware Grapes

Muscadine

PRICES.	Each	Per 10	100
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00
2-year.....	20	1 60	12 00
3-year—Eden, Flowers, James, Mish, Thomas.	35	2 50	20 00

Eden. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized, black berries, somewhat acid. Bears early; very productive.

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous, good quality. Most largely planted variety of the Muscadine type. August and September.

James. Very valuable. The largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$

MUSCADINE GRAPES, continued

to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall.

Mish. Vine vigorous and prolific. Berries black; medium to large; sweet. August.

Scuppernong. Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable, musky flavor; quality excellent. One of the oldest and best varieties of the Muscadine Grapes in cultivation. Strongly recommended for its good growing and bearing qualities. Ripens in August and September.

Thomas. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. Aug. and Sept.

Bunch Grapes

PRICES.	Each	Per 10	100
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00
2-year.....	20	1 60	12 00

Agawam. Strong grower, with large bunches of reddish brown fruit. Excellent quality and flavor.

Champion. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black; vigorous. Very early.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good; vine vigorous. Heavy bearer; desirable for home markets. July.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. Generally considered the finest American Grape.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black pulpy, sweet, of good quality. June.

Moore's Early. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier. Well adapted to the South.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Vigorous and prolific. One of the best for the South generally.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, quality best. July.



Safrano Roses



View in Rose Nursery



Solfaterre Rose Bush

ROSES

Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its Rose-bed, no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

With few exceptions, the most satisfactory results will be secured by planting Roses grafted on strong-growing roots. Nearly all Roses grown from cuttings are vastly inferior, producing poor, weak plants as compared with grafted specimens. Our Roses are strong, grafted plants, grown in the open field—the kind of Roses that give satisfaction. In planting, the graft-union should be placed two or three inches under the surface of the ground. Any shoots which come from the root below the graft-union should be promptly removed, as these are worthless and will soon injure the grafted Rose above.

Roses are gross feeders. Liberal applications of liquid manure during the blooming season will result in larger and more beautiful flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES are usually regarded as valuable only for porches or trellises. While useful for these purposes, they are often much more satisfactory as bush Roses. Climbing Roses are strong growers; given plenty of room and severely pruned, they produce an abundance of bloom never surpassed and not often equaled by the true bush Roses. The ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to grow and produce new wood.

Roses are derived from a number of different classes. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parenthesis immediately following the name of the variety. The key to these classes is as follows:

Bk., Banksia; Beng., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. C., Climbing China; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; H. C., Hybrid China; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Mult., Multiflora; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; P., Prairie; T., Tea.

PRICES ON ROSES.—Grafted on strong-growing stock.

1-year, strong, open-Each	Per 10	100
ground-grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00 \$17 00
2-year, large, strong,		
open-ground-grown..	35	3 00 25 00

Specimen Roses, with balls of earth \$1 each, see pages 49 and 50.



Duchesse de Brabant Rose (see page 45)

Cherokee Roses

The White Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*), introduced into the Southern States from Japan many years ago, is an object of beauty and delight wherever seen. Its glossy, bright green foliage makes it attractive at all times, and its springtime wealth of large, single, white flowers with deep yellow stamens makes a picture never to be forgotten, though seen but once. It is common in some parts of the South, climbing high into trees or over walls, buildings and fences, entirely at home, growing luxuriantly wherever planted. Recently two other varieties, the equal of the white in beauty and vigorous growth, have been introduced, one pink, the other red, and we are particularly pleased to be able to offer these to our Rose-loving customers. They are a valuable addition to our list of varieties.

White Cherokee. A high-climbing Rose, with slender, green, prickly branches; leaves usually three-parted, bright, shining, evergreen; flowers large, white, with numerous deep yellow stamens, giving a bright yellow center, showy. A very handsome variety of climbing Rose, valuable not only for its flowers which appear in spring, but for its bright, evergreen foliage. Splendid for covering trellises or walls and low buildings.

Pink Cherokee. A charming, fragrant, single, rosy pink variety of the Cherokee type. It is a strong-growing climber, with a profusion of flowers in spring, and continues to produce flowers for two months.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). A new climbing Rose, with flowers varying in color from brilliant red to very deep pink, free-flowering and very handsome; a noteworthy addition to our list of varieties.



Pink, White and Ramona Cherokee Roses

Red Roses

Agrippina. (Beng.) Crimson. Profuse bloomer; strong grower; fine for bedding.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marked with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory.

Climbing Wootton. (C. H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower and a beautiful Rose. It gives excellent satisfaction both in growth and flowers.

Duke of Edinburgh. (H. P.) Dark, velvety pink, inner surface of petals lighter; flowers medium size, very handsome and fragrant.

Etoile de France. (T.) Deep red, with beautiful buds; a strong-growing Rose, and one of the best in our collection. This variety is worthy a place in all collections.



Climbing Wootton Roses



James Sprunt Roses

Freiherr von Marschall. (T.) A strong-growing Tea Rose, with beautiful pointed buds and flowers, varying in color from clear red to pink; an exquisite Rose. It is one of the grandest Roses in our collection, and should be planted in every Rose-garden.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Crimson, well formed and not surpassed in beauty and brilliancy of color. Strong grower and free bloomer for its class.

James Sprunt. (C. B.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. Makes a good pillar Rose, and the brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so valuable for bouquets as some



Roses

RED ROSES, continued

varieties, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Outer petals red, inner ones pink. A free-flowering Rose of great merit, with beautifully formed buds and flowers. Very vigorous and one of the best Roses in our collection.

President Lincoln. (H.P.) Crimson, dark and velvety. Strong grower with good foliage, and medium to large flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. (C. T.) Cherry-red, a pure shade, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large, double and beautifully formed; somewhat fragrant. This is one of the finest red climbing Roses in our collection and we strongly recommend it. (See illustration, page 45.)

Virginia R. Coxe (Gruss an Teplitz). (H. T.) A bright, dazzling crimson, with beautiful buds and medium-double flowers of large size. A profuse bloomer throughout the whole season. A strong and vigorous grower and should be given plenty of space.

Pink Roses

Anne de Diesbach. (H. P.) A bright, clear pink, with large petals, delicately veined. Flowers large and very double. It is a vigorous grower and produces its beautiful flowers in abundance. Sweet-scented. A fine variety.

Baby Rambler. (Pol.) A dwarf Rose, reaching a height of 18 to 20 inches; flowers pink, double, produced in dense clusters of two to three dozen. It is always in flower, even in the hot weather of midsummer, and makes a beautiful mass of bloom. This is a very desirable Rose.

Bon Silene. (T.) Deep salmon-rose, marked with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large, and of fine form, and color. Very strong and robust in this section; bears profusely the year round. An old favorite, and still very popular.



Roses

PINK ROSES, continued

Bridesmaid. (T.) A very large, finely formed Rose; fine clear pink. A splendid variety and appropriately named, for it is an excellent companion for that grand Rose, the Bride.

Captain Christy. (H. P.) Extra-large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of light pink, deeper toward the center. Vigorous; a free bloomer; one of the best in our collection.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Pink, with the inner surface of the petals lighter colored; good bloomer; well-formed buds; medium vigorous. A good variety.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (H. T.) Large; double; full; of perfect form; fragrant; ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (C. T.) Dark pink, variable in color. Strong climber.

Climbing Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (C. T.) A new Rose originated in our nursery, producing the same beautiful flowers as Comtesse Eva Starhemberg, of which it is a sport. General color pink, the petals yellow and buff within, edged pink; full and double; very desirable.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large; double and full. Strong grower.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Pink; petals deeper colored on outer surface; buds and flowers globular; very free bloomer; vigorous and excellent for planting in beds, as the bushes when in bloom are very showy. An old-fashioned garden Rose of great merit.

Empress of China. (C. C.) Pink climber; flowers loose and open; semi-double. A very strong grower, with handsome flowers; very hardy and blooms early.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Pale pink, edged and mottled deep rose, with a lovely shade of salmon on reverse of petals. Large and double.

Her Majesty. (H. P.) Beautiful shade of pink; large, well-formed flowers; sweet-scented; very double. A vigorous grower, producing flowers on long stems.

Killarney. Pink. (T.) A clear, uniform pink in color, with beautiful, pointed buds. A very desirable and valuable Rose.

Mad. Camille. (T.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

Mad. de Vatry. (T.) Pink, outer petals and outer surfaces red or deep pink; vigorous; good bloomer, with large, handsome foliage.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine. The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent Duchesse de Brabant. Very fine.



Reine Marie Henriette Rose (see page 44)

Mad. Jules Grolez (Pink Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). (T.) A particularly fine Rose, deep pink in the center, shading to lighter pink on the outer petals; margins of petals recurved, giving them a pointed appearance. A good grower and a profuse bloomer, it has no superior in its color.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Pink, darker on outer petals, outer surfaces of petals shaded deeper pink; very vigorous; good bloomer. A satisfactory and desirable Rose which will yield a profusion of its flowers all summer. We recommend it highly. (See illustration, page 46.)

Mad. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light pink; free bloomer; very vigorous, desirable.

Marian Brunell. (C. T.) A new Rose, originated as a sport from Reine Marie Henriette,



Madame Lambard Roses (see page 45)

PINK ROSES, continued

on the grounds of Mr. F. H. Brunell, Magnolia Springs, Ala., and named for his daughter. Petals silvery pink on inner surface, deeper pink on outer surface; vigorous climber; holds its foliage well. A fine variety.

Minnie Francis. (T.) Pink, orange at base of petals, buds long and pointed, open flowers showy; a strong, vigorous grower.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Strong and vigorous; pink; full-double. The largest-flowered Rose grown, often measuring 6 inches across. A very desirable variety.

Pink Maman Cochet. (T.) A free-blooming Rose, with large, pointed buds, very double; clear pink. Plant a strong grower, and free bloomer, with beautiful foliage. One of the best Roses in our collection and we can strongly recommend it. A noted pink variety.

Santa Rosa. (T.) Pink, with dark pink buds; dwarf; vigorous; very free-blooming; medium-sized flowers. An extra-fine Rose; excellent for bedding.

Souvenir de Madame Pernet. (T.) Light pink, edges of petals deep pink; full, globular buds; good grower and bloomer. Same character as Duchesse de Brabant, but darker in color. A very satisfactory variety of striking appearance.

White Roses

Bride. (T.) White, slightly pink-tinted on outer petals; buds long, pointed, outer petals spreading; a very free-blooming variety and a great favorite.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (C. T.) White; globular buds, pink-tinted in the center;

flowers in clusters of three to eight; free-blooming; a strong-growing climber.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (C. T.) White, Very double; strong grower; flower in clusters of two to five; foliage large and bright; a desirable variety.

Clothilde Soupert. (Pol.) White, tinted pink in the center and at the base of the small, closely set petals. Flowers flat, rounded, of medium size, produced in large clusters; very sweet-scented. Bush a vigorous grower and a free bloomer. This is a very desirable variety and a favorite with all who know it.

Devoniensis. (C. T.) White, tinted with pink; with beautiful buds. This is one of the most desirable climbing sorts, and is not surpassed by any other variety in vigor of growth. It blooms profusely and flowers are always to be found. (See illustration, page 48.)

Estelle Pradel. (C. N.) Lovely, pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) White with blooms 4 to 6 inches across; buds full, well formed; open flowers very double. A strong, vigorous grower; nearly always in bloom. We strongly recommend it.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) White with lemon center; full, pointed buds; vigorous and a good bloomer; very double. This Rose is one of the newer sorts, with handsome, bright foliage. The flowers are borne on long, straight stems. A variety of great merit.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, tinted with yellow and light pink. A vigorous Rose, with large, full-double flowers.

Roses

WHITE ROSES, continued

Marie Lambert. (T.) White; beautifully formed buds; sweet-scented; vigorous. A free and constant bloomer; one of the best for early spring flowers. The bush grows to a large size, with handsome, dark green foliage.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) White, with lemon tint, pink on outer petals; buds of good size; flowers turning pink as they fade; good bloomer; thrifty grower; leaves large and shining. A very handsome and desirable Rose. (See page 48.)

Queen. (T.) Pure white, with globular buds, and good double flowers produced in clusters of three to fifteen; one of our best white Roses. Very free-flowering and vigorous.

White Killarney. (H. T.) This form of the famous Killarney Rose has the fine, large buds and beautiful flowers of the original variety; a strong-growing, profuse-blooming Rose; white, tinted pink on the outer petals.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, or white with very slight, delicate pink tint on the outer petals; full-double, beautiful, pointed buds with regular, shell-like petals. A profuse bloomer and strong, vigorous grower. We can strongly recommend it as one of our best Roses.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) White, lemon-tinted in center; open flowers have petals turned back along edges, giving them a pointed appearance. Strong grower and one of the most distinct and desirable white Roses.

Woodland Margaret. (C. N.) Medium-sized, pure white flowers, sometimes tinged with blush, produced in great profusion. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. Desirable in the lower South.

Lamarque. (C. N.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer. Very satisfactory.

Yellow and Salmon Roses

Chromatella. (C. N.) Lemon-yellow; long-pointed buds; very vigorous and free blooming. An old and desirable sort.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. (C. T.) For many years we tried to grow that fine yellow Rose, Perle des Jardins, and failed. The climbing variety,

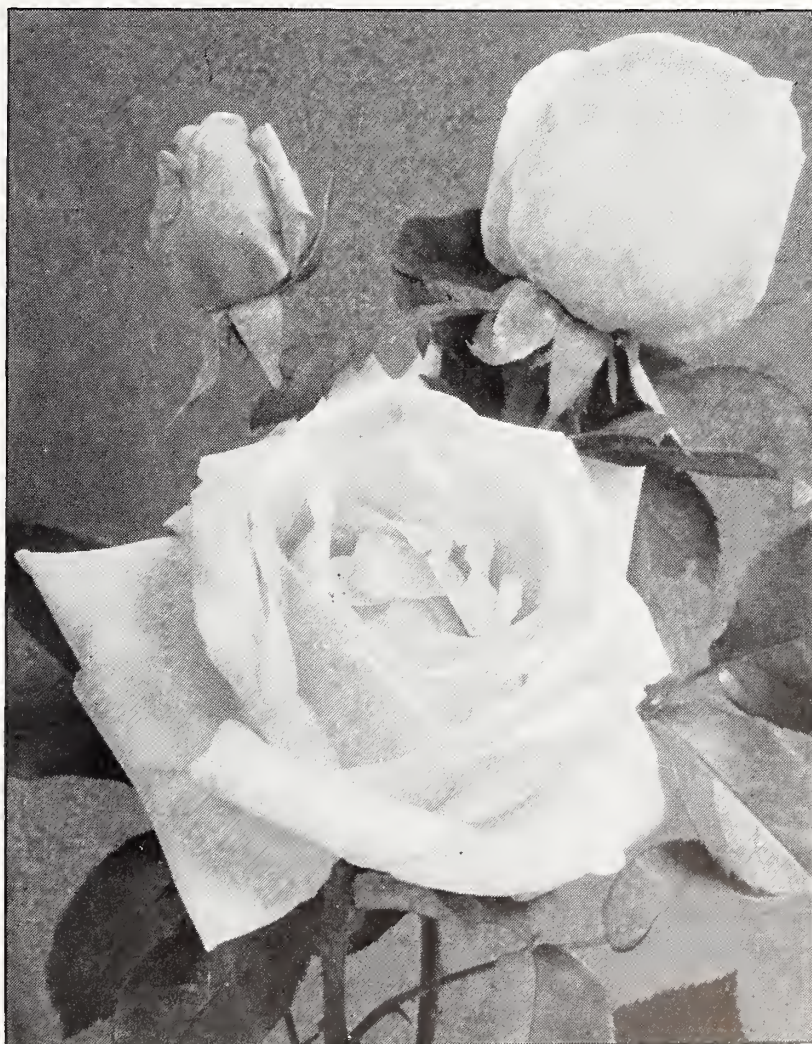
however, is a profuse bloomer, with deep yellow, well-formed buds and flowers,—a wonderful Rose. It is a stronger grower than Marechal Niel, and by many regarded as a more satisfactory Rose.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Deep yellow, with good buds and large double flowers. It blooms profusely and is a strong grower. Desirable yellow bush Rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Light salmon-yellow, sometimes creamy white. A large-flowered variety and very desirable. A fine Rose.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Lemon-yellow; buds like Safrano; fine bloomer; a very desirable variety; strong grower. Originated in eastern North Carolina.

Letty Coles. (T.) Beautiful blush-colored flowers, sometimes tinged with pale yellow; medium to large size and fine form; a strong, vigorous grower; sweet tea fragrance.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses (see page 46)

Roses



Marie Van Houtte Roses (see page 47)

YELLOW AND SALMON ROSES, continued

Mad. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A strong, vigorous Rose; a constant bloomer; especially fine in early spring and late fall; flowers of large size, copper yellow, shaded pink on outer petals.

Marechal Niel. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full globular form; delightfully fragrant. The finest of all yellow climbing Roses. In the South it is at home and grows at its best. A strong, vigorous grower, producing its flowers freely at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection. Excellent either as a porch or as a pillar rose.

Reve d'Or. (C. T.) A free-flowering climbing Rose, with salmon-colored buds long and pointed. It closely resembles Safrano, but the flowers are more double. A very desirable variety and unsurpassed as a climber; holds its foliage well and is a strong grower.

Safrano. (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon, which is always bright and clear, and

does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a strong, vigorous bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best Roses for the South. A bed of well-grown Safranoses in full bloom is a wonderful sight. (See page 41.)

Solfaterre. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character of growth very similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot midsummer sun, like many of the other fine varieties. With proper pruning, it makes a splendid bush Rose. Satisfactory yellow bush Roses are scarce in the lower South, and Solfaterre properly pruned is one of the best. (See page 41.)



Devoniensis Roses (see page 46)



Group of Trees Balled and Burlaped for Shipping from Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

Trees and Shrubs Shipped with Balls of Earth

During the past year we have perfected a method by means of which we can now ship open-ground-grown shrubs and trees of various kinds with their roots still undisturbed and surrounded by the earth in which they grew. Hitherto it has been possible to accomplish this only when the plants were grown in heavy, compact clay soil. Our success in this new departure is one of the most important advances in the handling of trees and shrubs in years. We are now able to make shipment of trees without pruning them back, of ornamentals and roses with the flowers still on them, and ready to burst into bloom, to be transferred to your garden or grounds in their original shape and beauty. The effect is immediate, you do not have to wait for the plants to develop new heads, and repair the loss of top and branches,—in brief, we can now supply you with ready-grown shrubs and trees for a ready-made garden.

The following list of plants, which we are now able to furnish with balls of earth, is a large and comprehensive one. On special orders there are some others which we can furnish from the general lists in our catalogue.

Citrus Trees:

Oranges, Grapefruit and Kumquats.

Other Fruit Trees:

Peaches, Persimmons, Loquats, Pomegranates.

Broad-leaved Evergreens:

Camphor, American Holly, Dahoon Holly, Magnolia grandiflora, Tea Plant, Abelia, Pink Oleander.

Balled and Burlaped Trees

Shade Trees:

Scarlet Maple, Laurel Oak.

Flowering Trees:

Dogwood, Red-Bud, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Willow, Parkinsonia.

Conifers:

Red Cedar, Cedrus Deodara, Arborvitæ of all varieties.

Flowering Shrubs:

Hydrangea, Spireas.

Bamboos:

All varieties listed on page 62.

Palms:

Washingtonia robusta, Washingtonia filifera, Phoenix Canariensis, Sabal Palmetto, Chamærops Fortunei.

Roses:

All varieties listed in the Rose section of this catalogue.

Shipping Weights

Our plans provide for the handling of plants in grades approximately 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 7 feet. In some sorts larger specimens can be furnished. The larger the tree, the larger the ball of earth about its roots, and the greater the weight.

It is difficult to give exact shipping weights. Much depends upon the amount of moisture in the soil and other details over which we have no control. Trees in 2- to 3-foot grade, shrubs (Spireas, for instance) and Roses will weigh, approximately, 75 pounds each; 3- to 4-foot trees about 100 pounds each; 4- to 5-foot trees will weigh 150 to 175 pounds each; 3- to 4-foot Arborvitæ and 5- to 7-foot trees will weigh 200 to 250 pounds each, and special grades will run 300 to 350 pounds each.

Planting and Care

The plants **must not be handled** by picking them up by the branches, stems or trunk. Lift and move by claspings the ball of earth with the hands, or by placing planks under it. Remove from the packing-case or box by taking it apart. Do not remove the burlap about the ball of earth.

Leave it on. Dig the hole for the plant 4 or 5 inches deeper and 8 to 10 inches broader than will be required to accommodate the ball of earth. Fill in the bottom of the hole with enough good, rich earth, in which a handful or two of commercial fertilizer has been mixed, to bring the top of the burlap up to the level of the surrounding earth when the plant is placed in the hole. Then fill in, with the same soil, the space between the ball of earth and the well of the hole, **packing it tight.** Make a basin of earth on top around the plant and fill with water, and give additional water from time to time for two or three months unless rains are frequent. Under unfavorable weather conditions it is sometimes advisable to shade the plants with burlap, but usually it is not necessary.

The leaves of Palms should remain tied together for two or three months, to prevent their being blown about, thereby loosening the plant in the ground. The strings may be loosened from time to time to accommodate the growth of leaves.

Prices

The prices on Palms are as given on pages 60 and 61. The price on specimen balled Roses is \$1 each. The price on balled Peaches and Persimmons is five times the single rate for the grade ordered. On the remainder of the list given above the price is four times the single rate for the grade ordered.



Spiræa Van Houtte with Ball and Burlap



Dogwood Flowers



Shade Trees in Nursery



Magnolia Tree

Shade Trees

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, Shade Trees are valued not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous Shade Trees.

The list of trees which is offered to our customers we can strongly recommend for planting throughout the Southern States. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. They are given the same care that we give all our fruit trees. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our Shade Trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home grounds. **For trees shipped with balls of earth, see pages 49 and 50.**

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*).

A tree with fern-like foliage; rapid grower, well adapted to southern Florida. Most desirable evergreen tree.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet, choice..	60	5 00	40 00

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina equisetifolia*).

For description and prices, see page 55.

BAUHINIA purpurea. A small or shrubby tree, with large flowers in different shades of light blue to dark purple, produced during winter and spring in great profusion. A very desirable and satisfactory plant.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). An evergreen tree of handsome, compact growth, with bright, clean foliage. A strong grower on moist, well-drained lands; hardy throughout Florida and the greater portion of the Gulf states. Strongly recommended for wind-breaks. Now being planted in Florida for the production of camphor gum. (See page 53.)

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet, stocky..	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet, stocky..	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet, extra fine	75	7 00	45 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 25	10 00	
Special-sized trees..	\$2 to \$5 each.		

CATALPA speciosa. A hardy deciduous tree of very rapid growth, with large, dark green leaves. The flowers are large, 2½ inches in diameter, white, with yellow and purple spots, borne in medium-sized clusters. The wood is exceedingly durable and well adapted for cross-ties and fence-posts.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	7 50

DOGWOOD, White (*Cornus florida*). A small tree, with spreading, bushy top and bright green leaves. The flowers, with their large, white bracts, appearing in spring before the leaves, make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees. The fruit ripens in autumn and is bright scarlet in color.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

ELMS. A group of large, stately, rapid-growing trees, well suited for planting on moist soil. They are among our most satisfactory shade trees for streets or lawns. We offer varieties well adapted to the South.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 50	
8 to 10 feet.....	75	7 00	



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shade Trees

Elm, American (*Ulmus Americana*). A very desirable variety, with long, gracefully curved branches. Leaves green, light beneath, becoming yellow in fall.

Cork (*Ulmus racemosa*). One of the Elms best adapted to the South, reaching a height of upward of 100 feet, with oblong, rounded top. Branches clothed with dark, green leaves and provided with corky wings, giving the tree a unique aspect.

EUCALYPTUS robusta (Swamp Mahogany). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading, reddish branches, large, oval, dark green, pointed leaves and rough, dark brown bark. A splendid shade tree and perhaps the most desirable Eucalyptus for this purpose

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
24 to 36 inches.....	40	3 00

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis linearis*). A spreading tree, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet. Leaves long, narrow, willow-like. Flowers lilac, striped with yellow, borne throughout most of the summer. Will grow and do well on dry land. Very handsome and odd.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). A large, rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches



Cork Elm Tree

Hackberry, continued

and rounded head. Leaves oblong, narrow, pointed. A very satisfactory shade and avenue tree, and grows well over a wide area. Recommended for the South.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50
6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00

HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). Well known as the Christmas Holly. This tree, with bright green, spiny leaves and brilliant scarlet berries is one of our handsomest evergreen shade trees. A moderately rapid grower and succeeds everywhere. Should be severely cut back when transplanted from open ground, but we can now furnish this and the next with balls of earth.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

ILEX Dahoon. Budded trees of the Dahoon Holly of the South. Leaves bright and glossy, branches literally covered with bright red berries. One of the most valuable broad-leaved evergreens in our list and we strongly recommend it.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50



Magnolia grandiflora

Shade Trees

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the southern forests. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, large, often 8 to 10 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months. (See page 52.)

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50	60 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00	90 00

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). One of our handsomest Maples, growing to large size, with moderately spreading branches. The leaves are three- to five-pointed, light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn. In early spring the bright red flowers are produced, followed by the equally high-colored seeds. There is no time from very early spring until late autumn when the Scarlet Maple is not an attractive tree.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00

OAK (Quercus). Long-lived, of rapid growth, with graceful, rounded tops. The Oaks are among our most valuable shade and ornamental trees. They can be grown almost anywhere, and no lawn or park is complete without them. They are the most commonly planted of all our shade trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Special size.....	\$2.50 to	5 00

Laurel (*Quercus laurifolia*). A medium- or large-sized tree, with thick, rounded head and slender branches. The leaves are oblong, sometimes lobed, dark green. A handsome shade and avenue tree, native from Florida to Louisiana and Virginia.

Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). A medium-sized Oak, with rounded, open head. The leaves are very large, usually with seven wide, deep lobes. They turn bright scarlet in autumn. It grows well on rather dry soil.

Water (*Quercus aquatica*). The true Water Oak of the South, with slender spreading branches and rounded, rather conical head. The leaves are broad, and slightly three-lobed at the apex. A rapid grower and one of our most beautiful shade trees.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A small tree with thorny branches and small,

Parkinsonia aculeata, continued

pendulous leaves. Covered in spring with a mass of yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00

PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*). A majestic tree, rivaling the New England elm in stateliness and grandeur. Grows well throughout the cotton states and even farther north. Valuable for its nuts. See page 18 for prices.



Camphor Tree and Young Foliage (see page 51)



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shade Trees



Laurel Oak (see page 53)

SYCAMORES. Stately trees with white bark, upright, spreading branches and symmetrical heads. Rapid-growing and well suited for trying locations where quick-growing shade trees are desired for street or yard planting, there are no better trees than the Sycamores. They are hardy, vigorous and dependable. Very handsome avenues can be made with them.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
4 to 6 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	55 00

American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A noble tree with spreading branches and white or grayish bark. A very rapid grower.

European (*Platanus orientalis*). A large tree, with rounded head. Bark white; leaves large, five- to seven-lobed.

RED-BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with rounded handsome leaves, producing an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. One of our finest medium-sized trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, native tree, with rather narrow, symmetrical, conical head. Branches often corky winged. Leaves bright green, five- to seven-pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of red and crimson.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Special size.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A medium-sized tree, with flat, umbrella-like top. Foliage finely divided, dark green, casting a dense shade. A very desirable shade tree.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	3 50	30 00

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica pendula*). Reaches a height of 30 feet, with pendulous branches and narrow, light green leaves. Valuable for planting along streams in low ground and for lawn specimens.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50



Sweet Gum



Creeping Juniper



View in Arborvitæ Nursery



Cedrus Deodara

ARBORVITÆS AND OTHER CONIFERS

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green and blue-green—give a striking effect when planted in masses, either when groups are made up of a single kind or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants,—4 or 5 feet apart is not too much.

As plants for porches or porch steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long-lived. We have tested the list offered for many years and know they will give satisfaction.

ARBORVITÆ (Thuja and Biota). Beautiful evergreen shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth; especially suited for formal plantings. The varieties we list are adapted to southern climatic and soil conditions.

aurea nana. A variety with compact, rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 00

aurea pyramidalis. An erect Biota of compact and symmetrical growth, of beautiful golden shade. It is one of the very best of the taller-growing Biotas, and attracts attention wherever seen.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00

compacta. A variety of compact growth. Head somewhat conical; foliage very dark green. Very vigorous and one of the most satisfactory varieties.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00

Rosedale. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark, bluish green and very handsome.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	7 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	12 00
Special size.....	2 50	

AUSTRALIAN PINE (Casuarina equisetifolia).

A large tree, reaching a height of 100 to 150 feet, with drooping, pale green branches, in general habit resembling the cone-bearing trees. Suitable for south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00

CEDRUS Deodara (Indian Cedar). A cone-bearing tree introduced from the Himalayan mountains. Of pyramidal form, reaching immense proportions. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. It is well adapted to the southern states.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00

CREeping JUNIPER (Juniperus Sabina depressifolia). A Juniper of trailing or creeping habit; bluish green; very handsome. Excellent for bordering walks and for cemeteries.

	Each	Per 10
1-year.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2-year.....	50	4 50
3-year.....	75	6 50

JUNIPERUS Virginiana (Red Cedar). A dark green tree, with conical head and upright spreading branches. It grows rapidly and reaches a large size. It should be planted in a sunny exposure, but succeeds on a wide range of soils. A very satisfactory tree.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00

FOR ARBORVITÆS SHIPPED WITH BALL OF EARTH, SEE PAGES 49 AND 50



Abelia grandiflora



Privet Hedge



White Crape Myrtle

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of the home surroundings, nothing gives so much pleasure, as a good lawn and well-placed shrubs and vines. The number which may be planted will be governed by the shape and extent of the grounds; but even the smallest lot has a place for a few. They should be planted in masses, in corners and about the buildings, always leaving a goodly proportion of open lawn. Aside from their value in beautifying the grounds, they actually increase the money-value of a property. A city lot, for instance, with well-grown shade trees and shrubs, is decidedly more valuable than a piece of bare ground.

For Shrubs shipped with balls of earth, see pages 49 and 50

ABELIA grandiflora. The new hedge plant, the most satisfactory addition to the list of hedge plants in years. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. May be planted singly or in groups, and will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. A beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, glossy leaves, becoming bronze-colored in winter. Flowers white, funnel-shaped, tinged with pink, delicately sweet-scented, borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$90 00
2-year plants.....	35	3 00	20 00	150 00



Abelia grandiflora

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

ACALYPHA. The Acalyphas are medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, with very showy foliage. Everything considered, they are among the most satisfactory foliage shrubs for outdoor planting in south Florida, or for indoor pot culture in the North.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
24 to 36 inches.....	35	3 00
3 feet up.....	50	4 00

marginata. A large shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet; leaves green, margined with different shades of pink, red and yellow.

musaica. A smaller shrub of very compact habit; leaves beautifully marked in shades of red, green, bronze and yellow. A very satisfactory variety.

ALTHÆA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*; Rose of Sharon). This is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs. The top is rather upright and spreading. They are easily grown and produce blooms throughout a long period during summer.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50

carnea plena. Double; white, with red throat; a free bloomer.

rubra. Double; red; large; free-flowering and a very handsome shrub when in full bloom. One of the best sorts. It makes an excellent hedge, and the two colors may be mixed with excellent effect.

CAMELLIA (*Camellia Japonica*). Handsome evergreen shrubs with bright shining green leaves. The flowers are large with their petals symmetrically arranged. Free-flowering and very desirable. No southern garden should be without it. We offer three double varieties: Red, Variegated and White. Camellias do best when planted in partial shade, and it is well to give additional shade until established.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

CESTRUM nocturnum. A shrub 6 to 9 feet high, adapted to south Florida; branches willowy, curved, producing an abundance of creamy yellow flowers, very fragrant at night.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
24 to 36 inches.....	35	3 00
3 feet up.....	50	4 50

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmeria Indica*). Vigorous deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. The leaves are small, bright green and glossy. The flowers, which appear in spring, are fringed and colored in different shades of white, purple and scarlet. The trees, when in blossom, are covered with large panicles of bloom and remain in flower for several weeks. They are very beautiful, and make a noticeable object in any landscape. The trees are hardy, easily grown, and succeed on a wide range of soils. No other tree or shrub takes their place, and they are among the most satisfactory of the flowering shrubs for southern planting. (See page 59.)

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 5 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 00	60 00
Special size.....	1 00	9 00	

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense clusters of flowers of rich purple.

Rose. A very free-flowering Crape Myrtle, old-rose in color. A valuable addition to our list.

Scarlet. Of handsome growth; a bright, showy plant with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

White. A pure white form with large clusters of flowers; very free-blooming and a showy shrub in any landscape.

DEUTZIA Fortunei. A very ornamental deciduous shrub, with showy white or purplish white flowers in early spring. Fine for the edges of shrub borders.

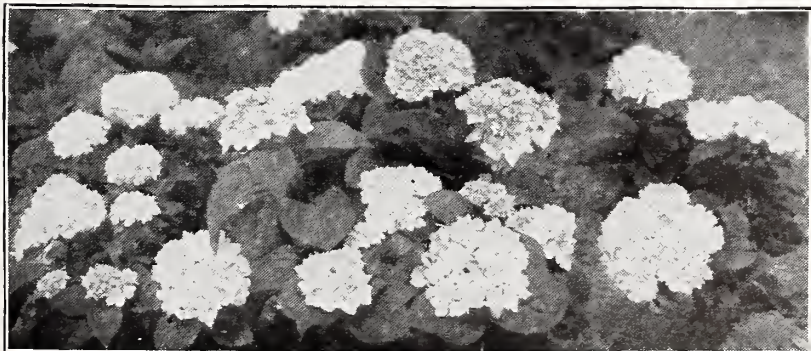
	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00

ELÆAGNUS edulis. A low-growing shrub with silvery leaves; flowers light yellow, borne singly along the branches. Fruit bright red, produced in summer; it is sometimes used in making jellies.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

EUONYMUS Japonicus. An ornamental evergreen shrub of upright habit, with dark rich green, shining foliage. Reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00



Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg (see page 58)



Shrubs and Hedge Plants

HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis*).

Showy evergreen shrubs, with glossy leaves and large, bright-colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. They are amongst the most gorgeous and satisfactory shrubs that may be grown out-of-doors in south Florida, or under glass in the North. Under suitable conditions they bloom almost continuously, and the large bright flowers are very striking.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 inches...	\$0 15	\$1 00
10 to 18 inches...	25	2 00
18 to 24 inches...	35	3 00

Single Pink. A single-flowered form with large flowers.

Single Salmon. A good shade of salmon-yellow with red center.

Single Scarlet. Similar to the single pink, but a deep, dazzling scarlet in color.

Double Scarlet. A very double form. Not so strong a grower as the single varieties but a very free bloomer.

mutabilis (Confederate Rose). A tall-growing, shrubby Hibiscus, with large, angled and toothed leaves. Flowers very double when first opened, white or light pink, changing to deep red. Very desirable.

HYDRANGEA. A very ornamental group of shrubs, with showy flowers, produced in large bunches. They are excellent for planting in masses, and are very satisfactory for southern planting.

paniculata grandiflora. A very showy form producing immense clusters of flowers a foot or more in length, white, becoming slightly rose-colored. One of the best shrubs in cultivation. Grows 6 to 8 feet.

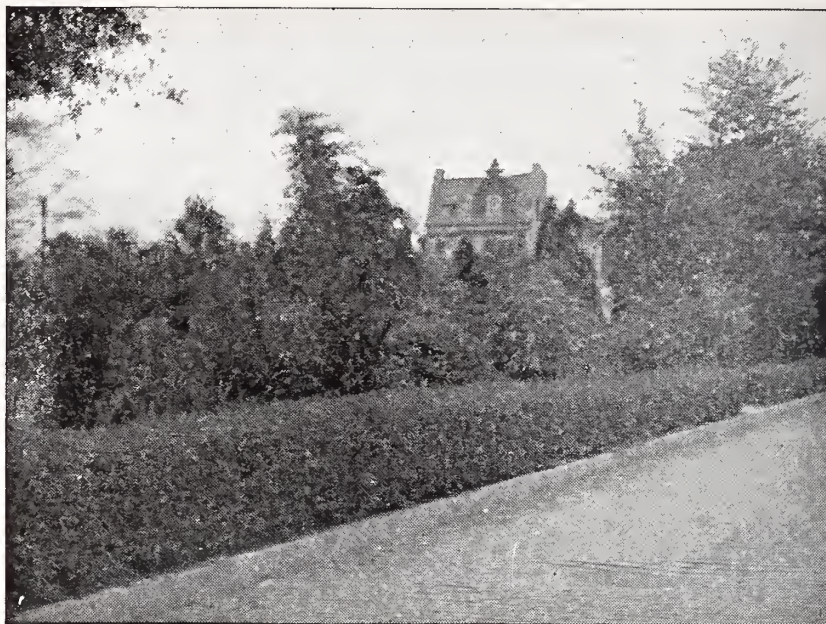
	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00

Thomas Hogg. A handsome dwarf variety, growing in dense, compact form with large, bright green leaves. Produces large, rounded clusters of handsome white flowers. (See illustration, page 57.)

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2-year plants.....	50	4 00
3-year plants.....	60	

MAGNOLIA fuscata. A very fine broad-leaved evergreen shrub suitable for culture throughout the South. Flowers yellowish white, with banana-like fragrance. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 inches, branched...	\$0 50	\$4 00



Amoor River Privet Hedge (see page 59)

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*). A group of deciduous shrubs, with snowy white flowers, in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00

coronarius. A shrub about 10 feet high, with upright branches. Flowers creamy white, produced in dense clusters of four to nine. Valuable for its very fragrant flowers.

grandiflorus. A handsome, tall-growing shrub, with narrow, oval, green leaves. The flowers are white and produced in medium-sized clusters.

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). A shrub with bright glossy foliage and small, white, clustered, sweet-scented flowers. Blooms during a long season during winter and early spring.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 inches, branched...	\$0 50	\$4 00

OLEANDER (*Nerium Oleander*). Very satisfactory, free-blooming evergreen shrubs of easy culture, adapted for outdoor culture throughout Florida and the coast regions of the Gulf states. The leaves are long, narrow-pointed, bright; while the flowers are very showy and produced freely. Planted singly in groups or in hedges, they are a valuable addition to any lawn.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00

Double Pink. A fine variety, with large, double, pink flowers.

Double Scarlet. Double-flowered; deep scarlet in color.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Oleander, Single Pink. A very showy, single, pink variety of strong growth.

Double White. Flowers double, white; produced abundantly.

Single White. A very free-flowering form with large masses of flowers. Very hardy.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus roseo-pictus. A beautiful shrub, with dark, zigzag branches and thin, medium-sized leaves in various shades of green, white, pink and red. Very beautiful, whether grown singly or in clumps or hedges.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00

PITTOSPORUM tobira. One of the finest broad-leaved shrubs, with dark green, shiny leaves rosetted at the ends of the twigs; flowers whitish, sweet-scented, produced in spring. Can be trimmed in any desired shape.

	Each	Per 10
Branched plants, 10 to 12 in..	\$0 50	\$4 00

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). An upright-growing shrub with large, lobed leaves. The true flowers are small and yellowish, but the bracts surrounding them are very showy, bright red and gorgeous.

Poinsettia, continued

A fine decorative plant indoors in the North or outdoors in south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
24 to 36 inches.....	35	3 00
3 feet up.....	50	4 00

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*).

These shrubs are among the most satisfactory for general planting. Beautiful flower in various shades of white and pink produced all summer.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50

Double, White. A strong-growing variety with long, double, creamy white flowers.

Mad. Legrelle. Pink, marked with crimson veins; very full and double.

PRIVET, Amoor River (*Ligustrum Amurense*).

A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small, evergreen leaves. The best hedge Privet known, and may be pruned in any desired form. Very ornamental when grown as an individual specimen. This is the best hedge Privet, either North or South. For hedges set 10 inches apart. (See page 58.)

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$35 00
2-year.....	20	1 50	8 00	50 00

SPIRÆA. The Spireas can be planted in masses, around borders or in beds, with excellent results. No other shrub quite takes their place for mass effects. These shrubs bear a profusion of showy flowers in early spring, and a group planting makes a showy mass. They are very hardy, thrive well in moist, fertile soils, and are well adapted both for southern and northern planting.

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2-year plants.....	35	3 00
3-year plants.....	50	4 00

Billardii. An upright shrub, reaching a height of 5 to 6 feet, with dark brown branches and oblong leaves, grayish beneath. Flowers pink, in panicles 6 to 8 inches long. A very beautiful shrub, blooming almost constantly throughout the summer.

Cantoniensis. A compact-branching shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, producing a dense mass of pure white flowers; very handsome and desirable.

Van Houttei. Branches long and arching; leaves dark green; flowers produced in clusters along the branches; hardy. A splendid plant for mass effects and blooms early in the spring season.

TEA PLANT (*Camellia Thea*). An evergreen shrub usually reaching a height, with us, of 8 to 10 feet unless pruned back. Large, oval, serrate leaves; white, fragrant flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diam. Very desirable, and can be used as a hedge plant.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50



Crape Myrtle (see page 57)



Phoenix Canariensis



Washingtonias in Nursery



Sabal Palmetto

PALMS AND CYCADS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor southern planting. Their bare, single stems and huge, arching leaves separate them from all other plants. Wherever seen, well-grown specimens always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds and to the landscape. As street and shade trees, they are excellent and worthy of much more extensive use. The varieties which we offer our customers will be found most satisfactory for outdoor planting. All are pot-grown, or shipped with balls of earth, and may therefore be transplanted at any season of the year.

The place where a Palm is to be planted should be well prepared. The soil, if poor, should be thrown out, leaving a good-sized hole—30 inches square and deep is about right,—fill in with good, rich soil, carrying with it one-third well-rotted stable manure. Plant the Palm in this hole without disturbing in any way the soil that comes about its roots, pack tightly into place, tie the fronds rather closely together to keep them from being tossed about by the wind, thereby loosening the plant in the soil, and water freely. Later, the strings about the fronds should be loosened, and

in ten weeks or so may be removed entirely. Fertilize liberally. Palms are gross feeders and require plenty of plant-food for their best growth. Stable manure and other organic fertilizers give splendid results.



Phoenix reclinata

CHAMÆROPS excelsa. The Chusan Fan Palm is one of the particularly hardy sorts, withstanding cold to several degrees below freezing. Reaches a height of about 15 feet; a valuable variety.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, good, strong plants.....	\$1 00	\$7 50

COCOS plumosa. This Palm is one of the most beautiful of the Palms adapted to south Florida and similar sections. Trunk reaches a height of 40 to 50 feet, smooth, about 12 inches thick, marked with rings, leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. One of the finest Palms for avenue and street planting.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants..	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 inches, nice plants..	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet, strong plants....	2 00	17 50

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like Cycad, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with a handsome crown of deep green leaves,

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Palms and Cycads

Cycas revoluta, continued

curved outward from the center; very hardy; grows well out-of-doors in north Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Young plants have but a single stem, old ones are often branched.

	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Larger plants.....	50	4 00

PHOENIX Canariensis. A stately Palm, with large trunk and large, pinnate, gracefully curved leaves. A rapid grower; very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants..	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 inches, showing character.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet, well-developed plants.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet, stout, well-developed plants.....	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet, stout, well-developed plants.....	6 00	50 00

reclinata. A fine Palm, with slender trunk and beautiful pinnate leaves; suckers are produced abundantly from the base, and if allowed to grow, develop into splendid clumps. Well adapted to south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants ..	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in., showing character	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet, fine specimens ...	2 50	20 00

SABAL PALMETTO. The beautiful Cabbage Palmetto of the South, with tall-growing trunk and large, fan-shaped, dark green leaves. A splendid Palm for street or yard planting, adapted to the whole Gulf Coast country.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants..	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 inches, showing character.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet, well developed..	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet, stout plants	3 00	25 00

WASHINGTONIA filifera. This Washington Palm has large, fan-shaped leaves, with drooping tips and abundant fiber. The old leaves on large specimens droop and clothe the trunk, giving the Palm an odd appearance. A rapid grower and hardy.

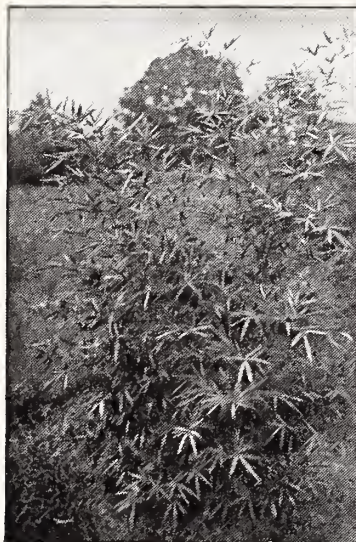
robusta. Similar to Filifera, with stouter trunk and fewer filaments on the leaves. A splendid Palm; hardy, well adapted to Florida and the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

Prices on Washingtonia filifera and robusta.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants..	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 inches, nice plants..	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet, well developed ..	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet, well developed ..	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet, well developed ..	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet, well developed ..	8 00	70 00



Phoenix Canariensis



Bambusa aurea



Arundo Donax variegata



Bambusa argentea

BAMBOOS, GRASSES, ETC.

Among ornamental plants, none are more important than the Bamboos and taller-growing Grasses. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, particularly if well supplied with plant-food and water. Either commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used to good advantage. The large-growing varieties of Bamboos make excellent windbreaks, and are also valuable for tall hedges and as screens for unsightly buildings or other objects. They are excellent for planting in ditches, canals and water-courses. In such locations they grow to perfection.

Those listed below have been carefully tested for hardiness and general beauty. They will withstand temperatures of twelve to fifteen degrees above zero without injury, and should be more generally used throughout the South. Nothing else takes their place, and, where tropical effects are desired, Bamboos are among the most satisfactory plants to use. They may be planted either in single clumps or in masses, but must be allowed a goodly amount of space.

Prices on *Arundo Donax*, *Arundinaria falcata*, *Bambusa argentea*, *B. argentea striata*, *B. aurea*, *B. Metake*, *B. verticillata*, *B. violescens*, Pampas and Elephant Grass.

	Each	Per 10
Small clumps.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Strong clumps.....	50	4 00
Extra-strong clumps, \$1 to \$2 each.		

ARUNDO Donax variegata. A strong-growing Grass. Stems 8 to 12 feet high. Leaves large, green with stripes of creamy white. Plumes large and showy. Very hardy.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A graceful Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grows in dense clumps; leaves fern-like. Hardy.

BAMBUSA argentea. This very desirable variety reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet, with graceful, spreading top. Very hardy.

argentea striata. This variety is the same as *Argentea*, except that the leaves are beautifully striped green and white. A strong grower. Hardy.

aurea. Stems yellow, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Rootstocks spreading; branches open and spreading. Hardy.

Metake. A handsome, broad-leaved Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 feet. Grows in large, dense masses; ornamental. Hardy.

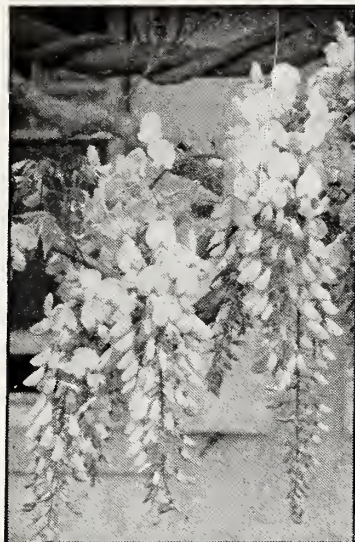
violescens. A low-growing Bamboo with dark, much-branched stems; rootstocks spreading. Hardy.

Bambusa verticillata. Canes striped yellow, 15 to 20 feet. Makes fine clumps; very hardy.

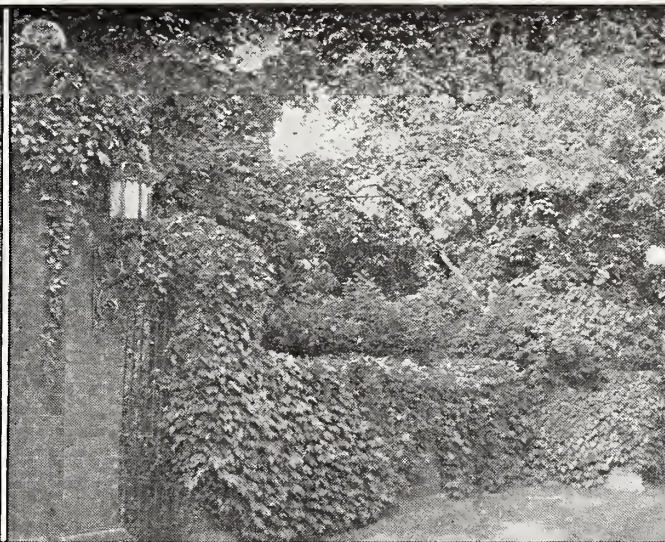
PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*). A large, strong-growing Grass producing splendid clumps 6 to 8 feet high, with white, plume-like flowers. A valuable ornamental Grass. May be used as a screen against walls or unsightly objects.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenotaphrum glabrum*). One of the most desirable lawn grasses of the lower South. It is not surpassed for shady places by any other lawn grass. Produces a sward of dark, rich green. Per 100 cuttings, 50 cts.; per bushel, \$1.

DASHEEN (*Colocasia* sp.). The leaves of the Dasheen are large, broad and very ornamental. Tubers edible. This plant is receiving a great deal of attention from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is very valuable as a food-plant. Tubers, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. for 10, \$3 per half-bushel.



Purple Wistaria



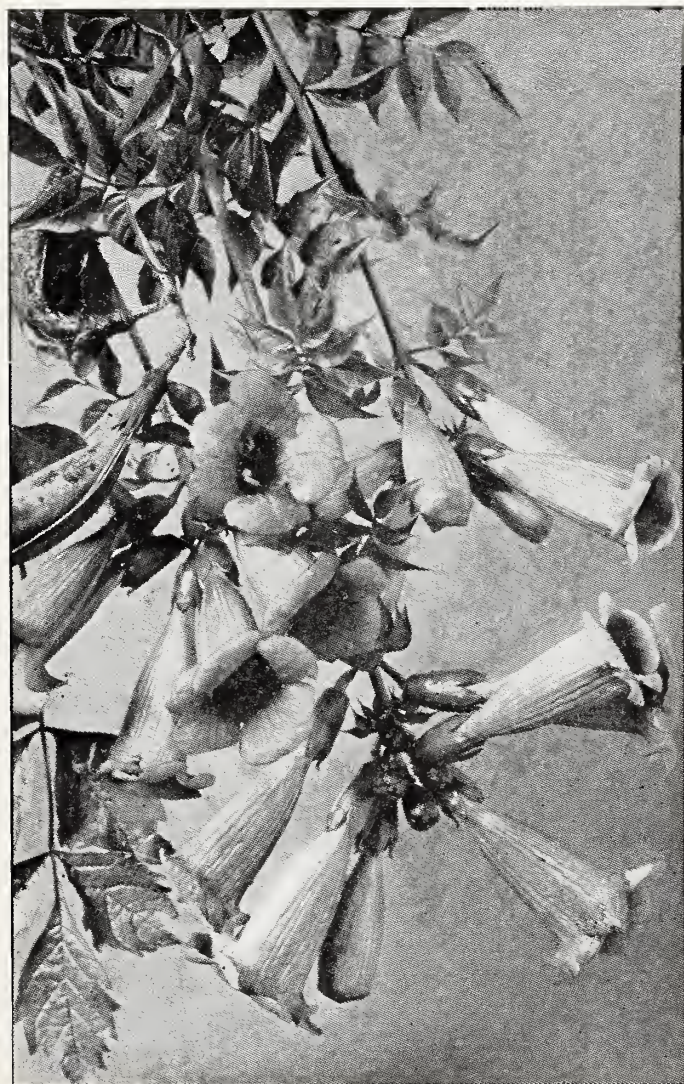
Wall Covered with Japan Ivy



Yellow Jessamine

VINES

To add to the beauty of the home and its surroundings, Vines of different kinds are unsurpassed. If many bare, unsightly walls were covered by them, they would become things of beauty, for Vines have the power to soften lines and cover up imperfections. Where it is desired to give an appearance of age to a building, they are unequalled.



Bignonia radicans (see page 64)

Nothing can surpass the glory of the Wistaria, the Yellow Jessamine and *Bignonia speciosa*, when in full bloom. The Japan Ivy and Virginia Creeper are well adapted for brick walls, or surfaces where a Vine is required to climb by fastening itself. The Honeysuckle and Trumpet Vine are splendid for covering mounds, dead trees and fences. The Yellow Jessamine, the two Honeysuckles, Allamanda and Rhyncospermum, are evergreen, and where an evergreen covering is desired they should be given preference. The Rhyncospermum, Yellow Jessamine and Trumpet Honeysuckle are sweet-scented. It should be borne in mind that the Climbing Roses are useful for these same purposes, and they are desirable for locations having good sunlight. The Wistarias make very fine shrubs if they are carefully trained to shape when small.

For best results, the land should be well prepared, and if planted near brick walls the mortar and brickbats should be removed. Dig deeply and mix a fair amount of commercial fertilizer with the soil about two weeks before planting. After they are established, commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used as a surface dressing. With good drainage, Vines should be given plenty of water for best results.

PRICES ON VINES	Each	Per 10
Medium plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Strong plants.....	35	3 00

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. A strong-growing vine, with large, glossy evergreen foliage and large, trumpet-shaped, golden yellow flowers. Tender; adapted to south Florida.



Vines

BIGNONIA. Strong-growing, free-flowering vine, with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers in different shades of yellow, orange and blue.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves compound, deciduous, dark green; flowers brilliant orange, produced throughout the summer. Very hardy. (See page 63.)

speciosa. A hardy evergreen vine, with glossy leaves. Flower clusters large; purple.

venusta. One of the strongest-growing vines, climbing to a great height; evergreen with bright, glossy foliage; flowers borne in great profusion, tubular, bright reddish orange in color. Tender; adapted to south Florida.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana. A very showy vine, bearing large masses of purple flowers. It is a strong grower and reaches a great height. While tender, with some care it does quite well even in north Florida. With a little care in pruning, it may be grown as a shrub.



White Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). Rapid-growing vines, with handsome flowers. They make a dense covering and are especially adapted for porches, trellises, and for hiding unsightly places.

Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine, with oval leaves, bluish green in color. Flowers showy, scarlet on the outside, yellow within, large and produced nearly the whole year with us. Even in winter it continues in bloom.

White (*Lonicera Japonica*). A rapid-growing vine, with slender stems and dark green leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, white, changing to yellow as they fade. Produces a dense covering.

JAPAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, with three-lobed or three parted, dark, glossy green leaves. A very beautiful vine, especially adapted for covering brick and stone walls. (See page 63.)

JASMINUM gracillimum. An evergreen vine or scrambling shrub, with beautiful green foliage and showy, star-shaped, pure white flowers. Quite hardy and a satisfactory vine.

RHYNOSPERMUM (*Rhynchospermum jasmminoides*). The leaves are rounded, rather small, thick and shiny; flowers produced freely, white, star-shaped, small, very fragrant. A very desirable vine. Hardy and evergreen.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. A very strong-growing vine, with large, dark green leaves, and large clusters of bright blue flowers. One of the most valuable vines in our collection.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A hardy, rapid-growing, clinging vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors, and porches.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria Chinensis*). Magnificent, strong-growing, woody vines, hardy throughout the country. Leaves deciduous; the flowers are borne in large, pointed clusters, with or before the leaves in spring.

Purple. A very strong-growing sort, producing large panicles of purple flowers. (See page 63.)

White. A very fine variety, with large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months. (See page 63.)

[illegible]

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company
Glen Saint Mary, Florida
Winter Haven, Florida

ORDER SHEET

Catalogue 1916

G. L. TABER
President and Treasurer
H. HAROLD HUME
Vice-President and Secretary

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks under "Business Department," on inside front cover page. Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering. Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.

Remittances can be made by Bank Draft, Money Order, Prepaid Express or Registered Letter. Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

~~We~~ We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but not until the varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested when order is placed. If you do not wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, write "NO" _____

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Date _____ 191 _____

For amount enclosed, \$ _____, send me by _____
(Write here "Freight," "Express," Parcel Post or "Use your discretion.")
the Trees and Plants designated below:

~~This~~ This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

WRITE PLAINLY

Name _____
Place (Express or Freight Station) _____
State or Province } _____
Country _____
Via _____

WRITE PLAINLY

~~This~~ This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies, please give title, Miss or Mrs.
Name _____
Street and No. } _____
or P. O. Box } _____
Post office _____
State or Province } _____
Country _____

QUANTITY

FULL NAME OF VARIETY
(If Oranges, specify on what stock preferred)

SIZE

PRICE

LARGE-SIZED TREES

In the previous pages we have listed only the regular sizes of trees and plants. Frequently our customers desire special large-sized specimens. We have these on hand in nearly all lines of stock, and shall be pleased to furnish quotations upon request.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks... 25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on *C. trifoliata* 18 to 20 ft. each way
Kumquats..... 10 to 12 ft. each way
Peaches and Apples..... 18 to 20 ft. each way
Plums..... 15 to 18 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons..... 15 to 20 ft. each way

Pears, Le Conte..... 25 to 30 ft. each way
Pears, General varieties..... 20 to 25 ft. each way
Grapes, Bunch varieties..... 8 to 10 ft. each way
Grapes, Muscadine type..... 18 to 25 ft. each way
Figs..... 12 to 15 ft. each way
Pecans..... 40 to 50 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8.....	680
9 by 9.....	537
10 by 10.....	435
11 by 11.....	360
12 by 12.....	302

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
13 by 13.....	257
14 by 14.....	222
15 by 15.....	193
16 by 16.....	170
17 by 17.....	150

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
18 by 18.....	134
19 by 19.....	120
20 by 20.....	108
22 by 22.....	90
25 by 25.....	69

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
30 by 30.....	48
35 by 35.....	35
40 by 40.....	27
45 by 45.....	21
50 by 50.....	17

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PECANS,
THE SOUTH'S
GREAT NUT CROP

JAPAN
PERSIMMONS

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA